"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Possibly showers; winds north to northeast.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,111. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 96½c; corn No. 2, mixed, 39½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; cotton, middling, 6 9-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the Newlands resolutions providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The vote was 209 to 91. The Senate gave some consideration to the Pan-American Bank bill, but took no action on it. The General Banking and Currency bill was reported to the House, and also the General Deficiency bill, which carries an appropriation of $224,032,323.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—President Faure accepted the resignation of Premier Méline's Cabinet. M. Ribot probably will be asked to form a new Ministry. Count von Arco-Valley, First Secretary of the German Embassy in London, was wounded in the back by an assailant whose motive is not known. Prince Hohenlohe and others were decorated on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Emperor William's accession to the throne. Etievant, the French Anarchist, was sentenced to death. France and Russia have made new territorial demands on China.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Contracts for three transports were made by Deputy Quartermaster General Kimball yesterday with the Cromwell Line. The vessels may leave this port for Tampa the latter part of this week.

The steamer Ems ran into and sunk the schooner Gypsum Princess in a fog twenty-four miles off Nantucket Shoals. Capt. Mirriam, his wife, two sons, and a daughter, and the ship's cook were lost, and the rest of the crew of six saved. Two holes were stove in the Ems's bows.

Page 3.

A detail of marines started from the navy yard for Key West yesterday. The cruisers Topeka and Columbia are nearly ready to leave the yard.

Page 4.

The Executive Board of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association met yesterday and listened to reports regarding the progress of the work.

John D. Crimmins, Treasurer of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, reported yesterday that $2,000 had been contributed to relieve the needs of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and $1,000 has been sent to Tampa.

Some of the petitions presented in copy to the Board of Public Improvements in support of the scheme of the Ramapo Water Company to give the city an auxiliary water service bear the date of 1895. The use of these petitions was explained by those interested.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday declined a proposition from the American National Red Cross Relief Committee to permit the school children to join in a National children's offering for the sick soldiers and sailors of the war. The teachers' salary schedule was finally adopted.

Page 5.

At the Gravesend races yesterday, Royal Stag won the Brookdale Handicap, with Mirthful second. The other races were won by Formero, George Keene, Lambent, Rusher, and Gelsna.

Page 6.

At the one hundred and fifty-first commencement at Princeton yesterday Admiral George Dewey received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The exercises of the day were of the usual character.

Page 7.

J. T. Hinman, once a friend and intimate of John Y. McKane, died in the Flatbush Asylum from paresis.

Alfred Frank Elmore, a well-known vocalist and singing teacher, died at his home, in East Fourteenth Street.

Miss Margaret E. Stanley and Charles Howard Parmly were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 448 West Twenty-third Street.

Page 8.

The third suit in the J. H. Mohlman insurance litigation was decided in favor of the plaintiff and against the Fireman's Insurance Company.

Page 12.

Two days of direct subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury for the popular war loan aggregate $285,980, and public interest, as reported by financiers, is intense.

The East River Bridge Commissioners who were removed by Mayor Van Wyck began their fight for reinstatement yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

There were many callers upon United States Collectors yesterday for information regarding the war tax question, and many inquiries for stamps. Teas will probably be advanced 10 cents a pound.

A public hearing was given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday on the proposition of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company to build an elevated railroad on West Street, from the Battery to Fifty-ninth Street.

An order was issued by the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday for Sewer Commissioner James Kane to produce in court on Monday all the records of his office. This order was made on the application of the Brooklyn League, which attacks the Commissioner for giving out contracts without advertising.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure is central in the lake region and covers New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The pressure is generally low throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, with a depression central to the north of Montana. The barometer has risen in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake regions, and fallen in the Missouri Valley. The temperature is lower in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley. It is warmer in the Rocky Mountain districts. Showers have occurred in Northern New England, generally in the East Gulf States and the Missouri Valley. The weather will continue fair in New England and probably in the lower lake region. Showers are indicated for the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Missouri Valleys. The temperature will rise slowly in the central valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
8 A. M.	62	73	76
6 A. M.	59	71	77
9 A. M.	70	72	77
12 M.	76	73	77
4 P. M.	76	76	78
6 P. M.	73	75	76
9 P. M.	69	67	70
12 P. M.	64	64	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74.75
Weather Bureau	71.37
Corresponding date 1897	68.62
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68.00

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum was 60 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .50 and at 8 P. M. .44.

Suggestions for Summer Vacations.

Read next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle Summer Resort Number. 80 pages. Full particulars of leading resorts, hotels, boarding houses and transportation lines. Handsomely illustrated supplement. Price 5 cents.—Adv.

SHARP FIGHTING AT GUANTANAMO

Marines and Cubans Capture a Spanish Camp.

HUTS AND WELL DESTROYED

Two Cubans Killed, One American and Four Cubans Wounded.

ENEMY LOST 40 MEN

Attack Made After Exhausting March Up and Down Steep Hillsides in Glaring Sun.

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UNITED STATES CAMP, Entrance to Guantanamo Bay, June 14, 8 P. M.—The United States marines under Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington made their first aggressive movement against the Spanish guerrillas to-day and completely routed the enemy.

The force of marines was under Capt. Elliott; the co-operating Cubans were under Col. Laborda. The combined forces razed a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroyed the only well in the vicinity, and killed about forty Spaniards.

One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded.

It is impossible to estimate the number of Spaniards engaged, owing to their guerrilla methods of fighting, but it is believed there were at least 400.

The marines behaved splendidly, their marksmanship being excellent, even under the severe fire of the enemy.

The captured camp lay about five miles southeast of the rifle pits of the marines, and was an important base for the enemy, as it contained the only well within six or seven miles. Lieut. Col. Huntington decided on the attack early in the day, and about 8 o'clock the force started across the mountain. The march up and down the steep hillsides under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and before the battle ground was reached twenty-two men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting ceased.

Marines Marched in Single File.

The marines were compelled to march in single file, following the mountain trail. Meanwhile the Cubans darted backward and forward, to right and left, on the scout. It was noon when from a hilltop the Americans caught sight of the Spanish camp lying on a ridge below them. It consisted of one large house—the officers' quarters—surrounded by numerous "shacks" and huts, all clustering about the precious well.

The Americans began a cautious advance, and were within 200 yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish lines announced that the Spaniards had discovered them.

The troops quickly moved into line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank by the line of formation effected. The enemy's bullets were whirling viciously over the Americans, but the marines settled down to their work as unconcernedly as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind huts and in the brush, but the puffs of smoke revealed their positions, and enabled the Americans to do effective work. For twenty minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire. The Spanish shots were generally wild and spasmodic, while the Americans aimed carefully and shot to kill. For the most part our firing was done individually, but at times the officers could direct firing by squads, always with telling effect.

Spaniards Take to Their Heels.

It was beginning to look as though a bayonet charge down the slope would be necessary to dislodge the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for a thicket a hundred yards further on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, separating, darting through the brush, and zigzagging to escape the bullets.

It was then the American fire became most deadly. Man after man could be seen to fall in a vain rush for shelter, and the fire from the Spanish became scattering and almost ceased.

Two Cubans lay dead and four wounded, and Private Walker of Company D had to limp to the rear with a slight wound in his ankle.

The easy victory put the command in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and howled curses at the Spanish in savage fashion. Their firing had been wild throughout, but they all displayed the utmost contempt for the Spanish bullets, apparently being absolutely without fear.

As the enemy began breaking from the camp, the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signaled and began pitching shells toward the thicket for which the Spaniards were making. Meanwhile Lieut. Magill was seen coming with forty men as reinforcements, and Capt. Mahoney was on the way with a hundred more. But before either could reach the scene the trouble was all over.

Fifteen Bodies Found.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly forward, firing as they went, and by the time the camp was reached the enemy had all got away, taking their wounded, and probably many of their dead. Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the bush, but the Americans were unable to examine the spot where their firing had been most deadly.

No time was lost in burning the buildings and filling the well with earth and stones.

The Dolphin landed water and ammunition, as an attack was expected on the return march, but none was made. Evidently the Spaniards were too thoroughly beaten to attempt further fighting. The marines did not reach the American camp until after nightfall, and, as they had been without food since the early morning, they were thoroughly exhausted.

Col. Huntington believes the destruction of the camp and well will seriously cripple the bushwhacking operations of the enemy.

SPANISH ATTACK REPELLED.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, Off Guantanamo Bay, June 14, (Noon.)—There was no renewal of the attack on the marines last night. They slept in the trenches with their rifles beside them, protected by a heavy picket line of insurgents and marines, under the command of Lieuts. Lenore and Smith. They had strict orders not to fire unless commanded to do so. There were several alarms, but no firing during the night. In consequence, the men awoke much refreshed. The rest was seriously needed, for they had passed four sleepless days and nights of continuous work and fighting.

It was supposed the enemy had retired to the windmill in the bight on the south coast, the only remaining source of water supply. It was shelled at intervals all day yesterday by the Dolphin, but the Spaniards were still there this morning.

When the pickets came in early this morning the enemy made an unexpected attack on the American rear and left flank. The Spanish guerrillas crept along behind them and got within a hundred yards, when the accidental discharge of a rifle in the trenches led them to believe they were discovered, and they opened fire with a volley which whistled harmlessly overhead. They shot too high, as usual. The marines then scrambled from their steaming coffee and hard tack back to the trenches and met the guerrillas with a ragged but well-directed rifle fire.

Scattered by a Hail of Bullets.

In addition five field pieces, mounted at angles in the trenches, and the machine guns poured a hail of bullets into the chapparal, scattering the main body of the Spaniards in all directions. Shells were dropped among them as they ran.

A few of the enemy stood their ground desperately on the left flank, and the crack of the Mauser rifle and the "pings" of their bullets was heard rather than seen for an hour, as the smokeless powder used by the Spaniards made their location in the dense underbrush almost impossible.

The Panther fired six-pounders into the Spaniards while the marines were engaged in beating off the attack.

Only one man was wounded, and he merely sustained a slight injury on his hand.

The Cubans, who acted well last night, were with difficulty forced out of the skirmish line this morning. Some of them refused to be driven even when struck by their officers with the flat of their machetes. But they were not censured. They tried to work out their knowledge of the methods of the Spanish guerrillas in warfare. As guides they are invaluable.

Our Men Not Used to Guerrilla Tactics

Our men are at a great disadvantage with the guerrillas, who are past masters in this savage, rather than civilized, mode of warfare. The men slink through the tropical undergrowth as noiselessly as shadows, some with their naked bodies concealed with palm leaves, so that they are neither seen nor heard. Our men are not familiar with these tactics, and awkwardly crash through the bush.

Capt. Elliott says the enemy could not stand a minute in the open, but he adds that they are dangerous antagonists at this sort of work. The marines, however, are seasoning rapidly.

The hospital ship Solace is in Guantanamo Bay with the wounded on board.

As the Dauntless left the bay the smoke of two Spanish gunboats in the inner harbor could be seen, and the Dolphin stood up the channel to meet the attack, if the Spaniards had the audacity to make one.

When ten miles off shore the booming of guns could be heard, and the harbor was veiled in smoke.

VICTIMS OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, June 15.— The United States marines killed and wounded during the attack on the camp at Guantanamo by the Spaniards on Sunday night were members of Company D of the First Battalion. Three were natives of Ireland, one came to this country from Nova Scotia, and the other two were American born and bred.

The Killed.

HENRY GOOD, Acting Sergeant Major of the battalion, enlisted at Boston Dec. 2, 1889. He served on the United States ship Chicago, and was honoraby discharged from that vessel Dec. 2, 1894. He re-enlisted the following day, going back to duty on the same vessel. Later he was detailed and ordered South, where he went forward with the other marines composing the little band of men now holding their own on the crest of the hill at the entrance to Guantanamo Harbor. Good was a native of Ireland, and was born in Cork County. He was thirty-eight years old. His next of kin is the manager of the Excelsior Savings Bank, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City.

GOODE TAUMAN, private, enlisted at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17, 1897. He was born in Henrico County, Virginia, and was scarcely twenty-two years old. He lived formerly at Gayton, Va. An aunt, Mrs. J. B. Wood of 7 East Main Street, Richmond, Va., is his next of kin.

The Wounded.

JAMES ROXBURY, private, twenty-two years of age, came from Allentown, Penn., where he has a father at 530 Railroad Street.

THOMAS WALLACE, private, wounded, enlisted at Portsmouth, N. H. He was born at Clonmell, Tipperary County, Ireland, where his father lives. He is thirty-four years of age.

JOSEPH MARTIN, private, wounded, enlisted at Boston, Mass., and is twenty-nine years of age. He is a native of Sidney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and has a brother, B. H. Martin, at Portage, Penn.

JAMES D. BOURKE, private, wounded, enlisted at Boston. He was born at Westport, Mayo County, Ireland, and is twenty-three years of age. His brother is John C. Bourke of 137 Northampton Street, Boston.

So far there have been no official dispatches announcing the results of the fight, but when received the next of kin of the two dead will be notified immediately.

Sympathy from an Englishman.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 15.—Mayor Frank E. Davis received the following cablegram this morning from Gloster, England:

"To the Worshipful Mayor of Gloucester:

"Please permit a private citizen here to express sympathy for your pain on account of the reported Cuban mutilation of the body of your fellow-citizen. Hope it is a mistake. CULLIS CARNWOOD."

Mayor Davis sent the following reply:

"Cullis Carnwood, Gloster, England:

"Appreciate sympathy. Body mutilated as reported."

SPANISH VIEW OF THE LANDING.

MADRID, June 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused to discuss an interpellation by Marquis de Cervera as to America's "infractions of international law."

Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, declared that the Government could have no motive in hiding the truth as to the American landing at Guantanamo. Communication, he said, had been cut between Santiago and Guantanamo, but as soon as dispatches were received they would be published.

Gen. Aznar said the news as to the landing was "very satisfactory for Spain."

ACTIVITY OF THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch from Brussels to The Daily Chronicle confirms the earlier reports as to the exceptional activity of the Carlists just now.

The correspondent says that the Duchess of Solferino, her two brothers, and several military men and former Deputies have arrived from Spain, and have recently held secret meetings in Brussels.

PAPAL NUNCIO SEES GIRON.

MADRID, June 15.—The Papal Nuncio had a long conference to-day with Señor Romero Giron, Minister of the Colonies. It is much commented upon.

LONDON, June 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Madrid newspapers declare that the idea that the Spaniards favor peace is wrong. On the contrary, they are still resolved to continue the struggle, being convinced that facts are fast proving the Americans powerless to conquer the garrisons in Cuba and Puerto Rico, while they are also menaced with international complications at Manila."

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

MADRID, June 15.—The Chamber to-day adopted a motion presented by the Republicans, demanding that the Government submit, before the close of the session, a bill dealing with compulsory military service.

THE TEMERARIO UNFIT TO SAIL.

ASSUMPCION, Paraguay, June 15.—The commission appointed by the Government of Paraguay, at the instance of the United States Consul, to inquire into the exact conditions of the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario, now in these waters, reports that it is impossible for her to put to sea.

The commission also resolved not to place any limit upon the time she is to repair in, as certain portions of her machinery are wanting and must be shipped to her from abroad.

SPANISH FOURS SHOW GAINS.

LONDON, June 15.—Spanish 4s opened at 34⅝, 3-16 higher than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 34¼, 1-16 higher than yesterday's final price.

PARIS, June 15.—Spanish 4s opened 3-16 higher, at 34 7-16. They closed at 34 9-16, a net gain of 5-16.

At the outset on the Bourse to-day rentes were offered in consequence of yesterday's voting in the Chamber of Deputies and owing to the rumor that the French Cabinet had resigned. Later, rentes were quiet and closed firm. Spanish 4s were steady, and Italian securities were weaker, due to fears of a new Ministerial crisis. After the close of the Bourse Spanish 4s were weaker.

MADRID, June 15.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 62.70. Gold was quoted at 86.

HOBSON TO BE EXCHANGED.

MADRID, June 15.—The Government has authorized Gov. Gen. Blanco to entertain proposals for an exchange of Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners taken when the American collier Merrimac was sunk off the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

OFFICERS OF THE MERRIMAC.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Among the naval orders posted at the department were the names of several officers of the Merrimac, who have not yet formally received appointments on board of any vessel.

It is the intention of Secretary Long to distribute the crew of the Merrimac among the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet, instead of having them return to this country for appointment. Every member of the crew of that vessel volunteered to accompany Constructor Hobson on his perilous expedition, and, in view of this fact, the Secretary, in recognition of their gallantry, has ordered that they be retained with the fleet of Admiral Sampson.

Several officers of the Merrimac already have appointments with the fleet, and four were assigned to-day as follows: Ensign J. R. Blakeley, to the Marblehead; Lieut. W. W. Gilmer, to the Massachusetts; Assistant Engineer R. K. Crank, to the Massachusetts; Lieut. J. M. Luby, to the New Orleans, where he is to serve until that ship falls in with the Detroit, when he will go with the latter vessel.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD: On June 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th an express train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 3:33 and Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 3:24 P. M. On June 10th and 17th an express train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:03—Flatbush Av. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 18th the express train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 1:34—Flatbush Av. at 1:27 P. M. On June 11th and 18th an additional train for the principal stations on the Oyster Bay Branch will leave L. I. City at 1:04—Flatbush

New Route to Manhattan Beach and Coney Island, via 39th Street Ferry, will not be operated until Saturday, June 18th.—Adv.

CUBANS WITH SAMPSON

Admiral Says He Has Been Reinforced by Several Hundred Men.

GEN. RABI OCCUPIES A TOWN

Uncertain Whether He Is at Aserradero or Aguadores.

The Spanish Garrison at Santiago Has Given Up Outlying Towns and Retreated Within the City.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Sampson reports that he has been reinforced by several hundred Cubans, and that our forces at Guantanamo are in a very satisfactory condition. The town of Aserradero has been occupied by the troops under Gen. Rabi. The men under Gen. Garcia are co-operating with the American forces."

There is uncertainty as to whether the place mentioned as having been occupied by the Cuban troops is Aguadores, as the department believes, or Aserradero, as the cable gives it. Aserradero is a small town on the River Cojumar, twenty-two statute miles west of Santiago de Cuba, and about three miles from the coast. Aguadores is a few miles east of the entrance to Santiago Bay.

It is believed that the Cubans are at the latter place in accordance with a plan arranged in Washington some weeks ago, when two of the staff officers of Gen. Garcia came here to confer with Gen. Miles. At that time Garcia and Rabi were at Bayamo, in the western part of Santiago Province, and more than 100 miles northwest of Santiago de Cuba, so that to reach Aguadores Rabi and his force must have made a complete circuit of Santiago de Cuba. This is looked upon as a fine military stroke, for at Aguadores there are facilities for unloading the heavy artillery carried by Gen. Shafter's invading expedition.

Santiago's Communication Cut Off.

In making his march Rabi has crossed the line of communication between the Spanish commander, Gen. Pando, at Holguin, and the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, which fact makes it clear that Santiago is not likely to get reinforcements from Gen. Pando. In circling around Santiago Rabi, it is believed, has also demonstrated that the lines of communication and relief to Santiago are interrupted and practically cut off in all directions. However this may be, the advices received by the authorities here indicate that the Spanish garrison at Santiago has practically retreated inside the city proper, giving up the outlying towns.

Whether by his statement that Gen. Garcia is co-operating with the American forces Admiral Sampson means that Garcia himself has arrived from Bayamo is another point that is not quite clear, but, if Garcia has arrived, the joint forces of the Cuban leaders will make 3,000 to 5,000 seasoned men, recently armed with Springfields, as a bushwhacking, guerrilla force, to aid the American troops. From sources other than the dispatches of Admiral Sampson the Navy Department has been informed that 500 Cubans were rendering efficient aid to the marines at Crest Hill.

A detachment of marines will be made up in a few days to fill the gap caused by the recent losses in the service in Cuba. Men are being recruited at the barracks here and various details are being made to the vessels of the navy. A number of the men are to be picked out in two or three days for taking the places of the victims already reported.

DYNAMITE HURLED AT FORTS.

The Vesuvius's Guns Successfully Tested in a Night Attack—Emplacements Destroyed by the New Orleans.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 14, 8 P. M.—The United States cruiser New Orleans having been ordered by Rear Admiral Sampson to destroy the new emplacements half a mile east of El Morro, on which a large number of Spaniards had been working, took up a position at 5 o'clock this morning about 800 yards from shore and 2,000 yards from the Morro battery.

She opened upon the emplacements with her rapid-fire guns. Red clouds of sand rose on the hilltop where the emplacements were building. Following the fifteenth shot the Morro batteries replied with one shell, that fell near the stern of the flagship New York. After twenty minutes gun practice Admiral Sampson signaled the New Orleans to cease firing. Then, as she retired, the Morro batteries sent ten shells after her, but without damage.

Complimented By the Admiral

Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal, "Firing well done," the first compliment of the kind from the Admiral.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius joined the fleet yesterday and was put to work immediately. Ensign Palmer of the New York went on board the Vesuvius, with Lieut. Commander Pillsbury, to explain the location of the batteries. A few minutes from midnight the Vesuvius was about half a mile from the beach west of El Morro. The Oregon's searchlight played on the battery, while the black nose of the cruiser pointed at the westward batteries.

Lieut. Commander Pillsbury gave the word to fire and Lieut. Quimby opened the air vent. There was a slight hissing, a sort of coughing noise, but no flame, no report, no warning to the Spaniards who were hiding in the darkness. Thirty seconds later a dull roar broke the silence of the tropical night. Two hundred pounds of guncotton had exploded on the hillside below the battery.

The ships on the blockade lines, two miles away, shook with the explosion. The firing of a thirteen-inch shell is a mere rifle crack compared to the deep and mighty roar. Clouds of earth thrown up from the hills seemed to stand out against the black sky.

May Have Struck Torpedo Boats.

Another package of guncotton was dropped on the other side of the battery and may possibly have struck the torpedo boats anchored below. Before the echoes of the second died away the Vesuvius sent a third charge hissing out. It fell right on the brow of the hill where the battery seemed to lay. Into the air flew tons of earth, and the smoke covered the land for half a mile.

The Vesuvius retired at a sixteen-knot rate. Two shots flashed from the hill, and two Spanish shells flew beyond the cruiser.

The test was regarded as highly satisfactory, and there is intense interest in the fleet over this first trial in war of a dynamite cruiser.

SANTIAGO ON FAMINE RATIONS.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JUNE 11, per The Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda.—Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, with their combined forces, are slowly but surely placing such a network about Santiago de Cuba, and are cutting off so clearly every source of outside aid that within a short time starvation's tapping will give way to death's solid knock for admittance at the doors of the ill-fated place.

Within three days three separate sources of supply and reinforcements have been cut off, and Santiago de Cuba is now isolated from the world and is down to famine rations.

When Admiral Cervera arrived at Santiago de Cuba with his fleet, the people there welcomed him for the relief they thought he would bring; but instead of food he brought them 700 more men to feed and tons of ammunition.

A map of the harbor furnished to-day by insurgent spies shows that after the bombardment of the harbor forts by Commodore Schley on Tuesday, May 31, the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was disabled, was towed into the bay behind the Zocana Battery, where she lies, with two torpedo boats. Half a mile further up, under the lee of Cay Smith and the mortar batteries is the Vizcaya, commanding with her broadside the two narrow entrances to the east and west of Cay Smith. Half a mile north, and at the gate of the third narrow entrance, lies the Almirante Oquendo, and half a mile to the northeast are the Christobal Colon and Maria Teresa.

The ships are about a mile and a half from the city proper, shallow water forbidding them to go much closer.

The sunken collier Merrimac is directly in the narrow part of the chanel.

DARING RECONNOITRING TRIPS.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 11.—Since the establishment of the blockade several daring expeditions have been made into the enemy's country to discover the actual condition of affairs in Santiago de Cuba. It is no easy matter to get near the city these days. About 8,000 Spanish soldiers and 2,000 home-guard troops cover every roadway about the place, and Gen. Pando, the Spanish military commander, is very active, although his operations are limited by the mountains surrounding the place, which are full of insurgents.

On Saturday a week ago, June 4, the converted Lighthouse Service boat Suwanee, commanded by Lieut. Commander Delehanty arrived off Santiago de Cuba. She had on board about 70,000 rounds of ammunition, 5,000 rifles, 1,000 carbines, 2,000 machetes, and hundreds of pounds of bread, bacon, and other provisions. With the aid of a Cuban pilot, picked up by Commodore Schley, she landed this stuff in two days, besides taking an active part in the bombardment of the forts of Santiago de Cuba. The landing was effected about twelve miles to the westward of Santiago de Cuba, and in the presence of 500 insurgents. About 1,000 more insurgents were on guard in the mountains and in the passes.

Part of Army May Have Been Cut Off.

The ammunition and food, with the arms, have put the insurgents into excellent shape to prevent the Spaniards from getting provisions from the outside through the island itself. It is also believed that this arming of a force of insurgents has assisted in cutting off one part of the Spanish army from another.

On Tuesday, June 7, while working near Cesseraxero, twelve miles from Santiago de Cuba, Lieut. Commander Delehanty saw two sloops trying to run away up the River Asserazero. He fired at them and they were run ashore and deserted. Later a boat's crew from the Suwanee captured them.

Each of the sloops was provided with a Spanish flag, and one of them had on board a heliograph for signaling purposes. The flags and the heliograph were taken as spoils of war. One of the sloops was presented to the Cubans, and the other, which already had a few holes in it, was sunk by shots from the Suwanee.

TO USE THE FRENCH CABLE.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The French Cable Company, which owns the submarine line between Santiago de Cuba and Haiti, has accepted the proposition of the United States Government for the repairing of the cable and its operation for commercial business, under a censorship, in return for which the Government is to be allowed to send its official messages over the wires.

The completion of this arrangement explains the sending by the cable company of a cable repair steamer from Port au Prince, as reported in dispatches this morning, to convey instruments and operators and repairing materials, to Guantanamo, where the cable was cut. If it had been possible, as has repeatedly, but erroneously, been said would be done, for Admiral Sampson to establish direct communication with Washington from the deck of one of his warships, it would not be necessary for the cable company to send its own ship to the scene, since the signal office steamer Adria could attend to that job.

It was found, however, that the only way by which the necessary co-operation of the operators at the Haitian end of the line could be secured was by the perfecting of an amicable arrangement by which the neutral corporation would, yielding to "force majeure," lend its line to the Government's use in return for the privilege of continuing its operation under a censorship which will, of course, forbid the passing of any message between the Spanish in Cuba and Madrid.

University Boat Race, New London, June 22d. Special fast express train from New York at 10:02 A. M. Returning promptly after return to New London of Observation train. Parlor car tickets now on sale at Room No 3, Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Round trip, including passage, $7.00. Round trip rate in coaches on special train, $4.75.—Adv.

THE ARMY OF INVASION

Lack of Method in Moving It from Tampa the Talk of Washington.

MEN MAY LAND AT AGUADORES

Iron Pier There Where Siege Trains Can Be Disembarked.

Expected that a Desperate Resistance Will Be Made by the Spanish Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Not until another effort on the part of the War Department to move a large body of troops has attracted attention will talk cease about the recent tumultuous operations of the force under command of Gen. Shafter in getting away from Tampa. Now that details about the confusion, detention, lack of agreement or plan, absence of prior calculation and arrangement are being made known in the newspapers and the private letters of officers, the helpless confusion into which the army was thrown by the order to move is proving to be a very touchy subject to the higher officers of the service most interested.

It is plain to some army officers that the difficulties to be faced were thought of, though possibly not by those who had power and disposition to meet them, for the statement had been made that the transportation capacity of the railroad between Tampa and Tampa Bay was 2,500 men an hour. Army officers who hear this remark repeatedly say that if it was known by the man who should have been in charge of the movement from Tampa to Tampa Bay he had the first necessary information in his possession. With absolute authority over the railroad to move or to stop trains the military powers ought to have been able to keep in motion and to transfer the entire force comfortably, completely, and without confusion in not more than ten hours, which would be allowing some margin for delays that might have been avoidable or for accident which not even a competent head could foresee.

The Overloading of Transports.

Among other items of news that flash from Key West back to Washington, to illuminate the situation at Tampa for a week, comes the statement that the transports were so carelessly and unequally loaded that upon their arrival at Key West Commodore Remey, commanding the naval base and directing the formation of the convoy, at once discovered that the loading had been hastily and unskillfully done, and declared that he would not provide the convoy for the vessels until their loads had been adjusted with due regard for the capacity and condition of the ships.

Upon Commodore Remey's suggestion or command soldiers in excess on one ship were transferred to another, and after a delay that was caused only by clumsiness or ignorance at Tampa the loads of the transports were readjusted and the vessels permitted to proceed.

All this, say naval officers, ought to have been foreseen. No naval officer who knew anything about ships or the sea would have ventured to overload the ships at Tampa. What ought to have been done in such a case was for the War Department to request in advance that the Navy Department provide details of officers to see to it that the ships were fully provided, and that when each vessel had received all the cargo of men and provisions or baggage that it was entitled to carry, the loading should stop.

No Aid Asked of the Navy Department.

So far was the army from thinking of this wise precaution, that it is understood at the Navy Department the navy was not called upon to do anything but to take the loaded vessels after the army officers had got through with them, and assure them safe conduct to their destination.

A naval officer who has been endeavoring to learn how the difficulties of landing are to be overcome, says that there can be little doubt that the landing of Gen. Shafter's force is to be made at Aguadores, about three miles east of Morro Castle, at the entrance to Santiago harbor. At Aguadores there is an iron pier, built by American capitalists, who operate iron mines near that point. Up to this pier it is expected it will be possible to bring the transports carrying the siege train, and under the protection of the guns of the fleet, which will play upon the forts at the entrance of the harbor the while, the troops will be in part landed.

Other troops may at the same time be landed at other points, some of them as far to the eastward as Guantanamo harbor, where the marines made the first landing, while others may be put on shore to the westward, even as far as Cabrera.

Landing of Troops Will Be Resisted.

By landing at Aguadores the distance of more than thirty miles over the hills between Guantanamo and Santiago will be overcome. It is understood that the difficulty of a foe with Mauser rifles will have to be faced, and that the landing will be disputed as a matter of necessity to Gen. Pando and Admiral Cevera. It is also understood that Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter will consult before hand and not permit such a state of confusion to follow the landing of the troops as was seen when they embarked. Otherwise the 15,000 men will be placed at the mercy of the Spaniards and the United States subjected to a reverse at the very first demonstration in force by both arms of the military service.

It is the outspoken hope that Gen. Coppinger will have such advice and assistance as can be furnished by competent naval officers when he comes to loading his transports at Fernandina for the Puerto Rico expedition. These officers would see that the ships are not overloaded and that pilots are provided, as it is whispered they were not for the transports at Tampa Bay.

TO FEED THE ARMY IN CUBA.

Vessels to Run Regularly from Key West with Supplies of Fresh Meat and Vegetables.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Arrangements are rapidly being perfected by Commissary General Eagan by which the provisioning of the army in Cuba is expected to go on as smoothly and as promptly as if it were still in this country.

Gen. Shafter took with him rations which it is estimated will last his army fully two months and a half. There are stored at

Key West ready to be shipped to any point in Cuba where the army may be located 3,500,000 rations. These supplies do not include, of course, the fresh meat and vegetable components. The Commissary General is now engaged in considering bids for fresh meat for the army in Cuba, and contracts will be awarded, probably to-morrow, for the supplying of this important item.

Gen. Eagan says that liberal quantities of fresh vegetables will be sent regularly to the troops at Santiago. To convey these and the fresh meat it is the intention of the Commissary General to employ three or four of the transports now bearing the army to Cuba; have refrigerating plants set up in them, and keep them running regularly between the base of supplies at Key West and the location of the army about Santiago.

With the regularity of a ferry it is expected that these ships will ply between these two points, keeping the fighting forces in Cuba liberally and promptly supplied with meat and vegetables, which are the only elements needed. The Commissary Department intends to make with the rations they already have as complete a bill of fare as is supplied to any army in the world.

The Olivette Had to Put Back.

TAMPA, June 15.—The hospital steamship Olivette returned to Port Tampa last night, remaining here until 1 o'clock, coaling and receiving her first touch of white paint, symbolic of her peaceful mission. The warlike equipments of all the correspondents on board were collected and put on another vessel, the rules not permitting arms on hospital ships. The Olivette got away at daylight.

COUNTING OVER THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—According to estimates made to-day by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, the total number of troops left at Tampa after the sailing of the Santiago expedition is in the neighborhood of 23,000. This includes the portion of the Fourth Corps remaining at Mobile, which is regarded as a sub-station of the Tampa camp. At Jacksonville it is estimated by the Adjutant General that there are about 9,000 men.

This would make the entire strength of the forces most eligibly located for embarkation to Puerto Rico 32,000 men. Little doubt is harbored that out of this it would be possible to organize by the time the other preparations for the expedition are completed an army of 25,000 men thoroughly equipped. The latest official returns to the War Department show the following as the composition of the Fourth Army Corps, commanded by Major Gen. Coppinger, which is expected to take part in the movement on Puerto Rico:

At Mobile—First Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Schwan, five regiments—the First and Second Texas, First and Second Louisiana, and First Alabama.

At Tampa—Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Snyder, nine regiments, the Seventh and Nineteenth regular Infantry, First District of Columbia, Second New York, Fifth Maryland, Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, and First Illinois. Also the Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Henry, six regiments and cavalry and artillery detachments, Fifth Ohio, First Florida, Thirty-second Michigan, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio, and Second Georgia, a provisional cavalry brigade made up of the Fifth Regular Cavalry, detachments from the Second, Third, and Sixth and Fourth Troops of the First Volunteer Cavalry, six batteries and light F from the First, C and F from the Third, B and F from the Fourth, and D and F from the Fifth, two batteries of heavy artillery, M and K from the Fifth.

At Lakeland—Detachments of the First and Tenth Regular Cavalry. Only one division of the Seventh Corps, under Gen. Lee at Jacksonville, has been organized—the Second, commanded by Brig. Gen. Arnold and made up as follows: First North Carolina, Second Illinois, Second New Jersey, First Wisconsin, Fiftieth Iowa, Fourth Illinois, Second and Fourth Virginia.

The provisional division organized to accompany Gen. Shafter and commanded by Brig. Gen. Snyder, was intended to be the first division of the Seventh, but has now been attached to the Fourth Corps under Gen. Coppinger. The third division of Gen. Lee's corps has not yet been formed, but the Second Mississippi Regiment has been ordered to Jacksonville, and it will enter that division.

The War Department has begun an investigation into the state of preparedness of the troops at Tampa, Mobile, and Jacksonville, with a view to selecting the regiments for the Puerto Rican force, but it is by no means certain that all the commands for that enterprise will be taken from these camps. In fact, it seems well assured that selections of specially well equipped and trained regiments from the camps at Chickamauga and Washington will be made in organizing the new expedition. There is some reason to suppose that a portion of the force left at Tampa may yet be sent on to Santiago as a second division of Gen. Shafter's army. Should the Spaniards prove more numerous and formidable about Santiago than is expected, reinforcements will undoubtedly be hurried there. Several of the transports engaged for the Santiago movement were not used in the first expedition, and these would be available for a second should it be found necessary.

General Officers with Shafter.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Gen. Corbin received to-night a telegram from Assistant Adjt. Gen. Michler at Tampa, giving the complete list of general officers who accompanied Gen. Shafter with the army of invasion to Cuba. Gen. Michler wires:

Tampa, Fla., June 15.

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, the Major General commanding directs me to inform you that the following general officers accompanied Gen. Shafter:

Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Brig. Gens. J. F. Kent, H. S. Hawkins, S. S. Sumner, J. C. Bates, S. B. M. Young, H. W. Lawton, and A. R. Chaffee; also Major Gen. Breckinridge and Brig. Gen. William Ludlow went as inspecting officer and engineer officer from headquarters of the army respectively.

MICHLER, Asst. Adjt. General.

THE CHARTER OF TRANSPORTS.

Col. Amos Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster General at the Army Building, yesterday closed contracts for the charter of three additional vessels for the fleet of transports which will leave this port in a few days for Tampa. The vessels are the Louisiana, Knickerbocker, and Hudson of the Cromwell Line.

The Catania of the Tweedie Trading Company and the Arkadia of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company have already been chartered, making up the fleet of five additional vessels which were recently ordered by Gen. Miles for use in moving the troops. The contracts in all cases have been made for sixty days, with the privilege of renewal on the part of the Government.

The vessels will be coaled and fitted for the service with all possible dispatch, and are scheduled to leave for Tampa the latter part of this week. These are said to be about the last vessels in this port available for use in the transport service, and the Government officials have had considerable difficulty in securing even this number. There is no difficulty in securing steamers of various sorts, but not every steamer is fitted for conversion into a transport for troops.

Major Summerhayes, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster in charge of the inspection of vessels for transports, said yesterday that he did not think that American shipowners were holding back or refusing to charter steamers through lack of patriotism. He said that it would be impossible to charter any more large vessels without crippling trade. The real cause, he said, was that there are no more American vessels in this port large enough to be used successfully as transports for horses as well as men. There are, however, a great number of English vessels in the market for charter; but they cannot be obtained until they receive American registry by special act of Congress.

The Michigan, Orinoco, and American are vessels of this kind. They were inspected yesterday by Major Summerhayes, and it is expected that within a few days Congress will have passed the act necessary for their purchase or charter. An officer at the Army Building said yesterday that the recent delay in moving the troops was largely caused by the want of transports and that Congress's withholding American registry from badly needed vessels of foreign build was responsible for the failure to furnish transportation for cavalry.

Prizes Coming to New York.

KEY WEST, June 15.—The Government has rejected the bonds offered by the owners of the Miguel Jover and Catalina, and both vessels will go to New York instead of Spain.

GERMAN HOSTILITY DENIED

State Department Advised that That Country Has No Thought of Intervention at Manila.

HER SINCERITY NOT DOUBTED

Warships Sent Solely for the Purpose of Protecting Subjects—Animus of Contrary Reports Apparent in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The State Department has been advised officially that reports that Germany would make an issue in the Philippines are unwarranted. German ships would be on hand at Manila to afford protection to German subjects and property, it was stated, but Germany had no thought of intervention.

From another source entitled to the highest respect the assurance comes that all persons who read reports indicating that Germany proposes to act in regard to the Philippines, Cuba, or other West Indian Islands, or in any respect with reference to the war between Spain and the United States otherwise than with strict observance of the declaration of neutrality expressed by the highest authority in Germany, may rest in perfect confidence that there will be no departure by Germany from its expressed neutral intentions.

From this same source also comes the suggestion that the people of the United States will do well to observe very carefully the origin of all dispatches in the press purporting to express German feeling or intentions. Without attributing any intention to any nation to promote the belief that Germany intends to take advantage of complications now existing to develop possible German advantages in the Philippines or elsewhere, it is asserted by well-informed persons that there will be no difficulty in showing that most of the alarming reports have originated with those who may have some desire to encourage the notion that Germany is pursuing a course detrimental to the United States, and that the friendly assurances of the empire have been hollow and intended merely to allay suspicion.

Vice Admiral Dieterich's Visit.

Going still further and referring to reported interference by Germany to bring about joint protection to the foreigners at Manila, it is asserted positively that nothing of the kind is contemplated. It is considered quite probable that Germany will advise that the United States occupy these islands in such force as to promise complete control, and so prevent complications that might arise in case the insurgents should overcome the Spanish and precipitate a reign of terror, which is much to be feared.

Additional information is obtained that the visit of Vice Admiral Dieterich to Manila with a force of 2,500 men is not the beginning of a movement for joint occupation. The Vice Admiral is represented as having been sent to inspect the Irene, now in Manila harbor, and that if the business at Manila was merely one of occupation it would have been sufficient to send a Captain, and not necessary to send an Admiral.

"Whatever is reported," said this authority, "bear in mind that Germany will at no time depart from strict neutrality between the nations at war."

This direct information overcomes many circumstantial reports coming from Europe, some asserting that Germany is exchanging secret notes with other powers, others that Admiral Prince Henry and Admiral Dieterich are about to intervene at Manila, others that the German Embassy here has made a protest to the State Department, and others that Emperor William himself is taking a personal interest in resenting the American occupation of the Philippines. There is the highest authority for saying that each one of these reports is groundless, and they are all attributed to a malicious purpose to embitter the feeling between Germany and the United States.

Germany's Professions Credited.

In the main these reports have originated outside of Germany, although one army and navy newspaper in Germany took them up and urged the advantage of an active German policy in the Philippines. It is said by persons familiar with the facts that this journal is without official recognition, and in no way reflects the attitude of the German Government. It is more the organ of the navy, and as such, shares the usual sentiment among naval classes for an aggressive use of the navy. But this policy, it is said, has never been recommended itself to the German Government in the present war.

It can be stated in the most positive terms that our Government has accepted unhesitatingly the expressions by the German Government of its steadfast determination to adhere strictly to the observance of neutrality in the present war. Although Germany, unlike the other European powers, save Austria, has refrained from issuing a formal declaration of neutrality, the State Department understands perfectly well that there are good and sufficient domestic reasons for this course in the case of Germany. The expressed determination of German officials to observe neutrality in spirit is accepted as sufficient for all purposes. Moreover, it is recalled here that stronger than the expression of any of the German representatives upon this subject was the statement of Emperor William himself, which of course cannot be questioned. The natural conclusion to be drawn from these facts is that some European power is striving covertly to incite ill-will between the United States and Germany and with a view to benefiting itself.

BRITISH EYES ON GERMANY.

London Newspapers Say She Would Have to Reckon with England as Well.

LONDON, June 16.—Germany's attitude at Manila is regarded as the most interesting phase of the war for the moment. The Germans are credited with a desire to find work for their navy, and another success like that at Kiao-Chau would reconcile the nation to the expenditure required to provide more war ships.

Therefore, despite official repudiations, the matter is regarded with some anxiety. It is certain, however, that Germany would have to count upon the opposition of England, and perhaps of Japan.

The Daily Mail says editorially:

"We do not quite believe the rumors of proposed seizures by Germany in the Philippines, and for one very good reason. England would have to be reckoned with. John Bull will back up Brother Jonathan if any attempt is made to defraud him of his rights."

The Daily Mail says elsewhere:

"If a new European concert is patched up against the United States, we must not delay to declare ourselves on the side of America. It is to be hoped that, if Germany attempts a demonstration at Manila, the British Admiral will be at hand with one or two of his fine ships to make the demonstration nugatory and ridiculous."

Germany, The Daily Mail suggests, probably has designs on the Sulu Islands, which she vainly attempted to acquire in 1885.

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Spanish hopes of a German demonstration at Manila are doomed to disappointment. Even if Spain were willing to grant Germany a point d'appui (a basis) with a view of inducing her to interfere, it would come to nothing, while others than Germany will undoubtedly claim a point d'appui if Spain loses the Philippines."

NEW REPORT ABOUT GERMANY.

Her Fleet at Manila is a Guarantee of Joint Control.

LONDON, June 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Berlin press is unanimous in asserting that Germany's attitude in the Philippines is solely one of surveillance of German interests, and that the presence of the German fleet at Manila is a guarantee that if the Philippines are lost to Spain they will not come into the possession of any single power interested in East Asia.

"The Berliner Post says that if the Spanish régime comes to an end, intelligent and energetic half-breeds, mixed with Chinese and Malays, will be called upon to take part in the destiny of their country or to take it altogether into their own hands."

STORY OF GERMAN OPPOSITION.

London Star Says the Debarkation of Americans Will Be Opposed.

LONDON, June 15.—The Star to-day reiterates the story that Emperor William of Germany has ordered the German Consul at Manila to oppose the debarkation of Americans unless in sufficient force to maintain order and protect the Germans. The Star adds that a notification to this effect has been officially given to the United States Embassy at Berlin and to Secretary Day at Washington.

Admiral Dietrichs, according to The Star, has 2,400 troops, and he could disembark 1,500, with 2 batteries of artillery, for the partial occupation of Manila.

Continuing, The Star says:

"Germany is not likely to have taken such a grave step without securing the adhesion of other powers interested in the Far East, namely, Russia, Japan, and England. They are certainly hostile to Germany's project; but it is not thought likely that they will raise objections, and we may soon have very important news from Manila."

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A clear, positive, and unequivocal denial is made at the State Department of the accuracy of The London Star publication, reciting that the United States Government has been notified, either directly or indirectly, of any purpose on the part of Germany to interfere with the operations of the United States naval and military forces in the Philippines. The London publication is correct to the extent of saying that Secretary Day has received certain definite notifications. These, however, are directly the reverse of the alleged notification specified in London.

MADRID GETS BAD NEWS.

MADRID, June 15.—A dispatch received here from Capt. Gen. Augustin, dated Manila, June 6, says:

"The situation continues critical. The enemy surround the town. I have had our lines drawn closer around the city and strengthened at intervals by trenches. Communication is still cut. I expect Gen. Monet with reinforcements, but I have no news from him.

"The white population of the suburbs, fearing they will be massacred by the rebels and preferring the risk of bombardment, have entered the fortified part of the town and will assist in its defense. I do not know when the bombardment will commence."

SECOND EXPEDITION SAILS.

It Is Expected to Arrive at Manila in Time to Celebrate the Fourth of July.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Anchor was weighed by the second Philippine expedition at 1 o'clock this afternoon. As the sun was setting the last transport passed out of the Golden Gate, and, led by the flagship China, the fleet stood away toward Honolulu. At that port the vessels will recoal. It is expected that the expedition which sailed to-day will arrive at Manila about the Fourth of July. If it should arrive on time, it is not unlikely that there may be an Independence Day celebration of great significance in the Far East.

To-day's expedition carried 3,500 men, distributed among four vessels, as follows:

Assigned to the China, Gen. Green's flagship, the largest and fastest vessel of the fleet, were the First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Infantry, 1,022 men; half a battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, 150 men, and a detachment of United States engineers 20 men.

The Colon took four companies of the Twenty-third Infantry and two companies of the Eighteenth Infantry, both of the regular army, and Battery A of the Utah artillery. In the battery were 12 men, and in each of the infantry companies 75 men besides the officers, making less than 600 military passengers. The control of the ship was given to Lieut. Col. Clarence W. Bailey of the Eighteenth Infantry.

On the Zealandia were the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and part of Battery B of the Utah Volunteer Artillery. Two Maxim rapid-fire guns were placed ready for action in the bow of the vessel. In all there were 640 privates and 60 officers on board.

The afternoon was wellnigh gone when the transports reached the ocean and headed for Honolulu.

Arrangements are now being made for the sailing of the third expedition. It is believed the fleet will be ready by June 25. Thus far the steamers Indiana, Ohio, Morgan City, and City of Para are about ready to receive troops. Details were ordered to-day by Brig. Gen. Otis to guard the transports now in the bay.

BRITISH SHIPS NOT YET OURS.

Strict Navigation Laws May Prevent Us from Getting the Northern Pacific's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Assistant Secretary Melklejohn's attention has been called to a provision of the British navigation laws, which may result in prohibiting the granting of an American register to the vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, and their subsequent charter by the United States Government for use as transports for the Philippine expedition.

This is a source of keen regret to the officials of the War Department, who had hoped to obtain all six of the ships belonging to the company. In fact, three of them already had been chartered. It is said that the British navigation laws are unusually strict in this regard, and that under them there can be no transfer of the vessels of an English corporation to American citizens or a corporation, except under considerations not patent to the present case; that otherwise there would be a criminal liability as against the parties to such transfer.

The hope is expressed among the officials interested that some loophole may be discovered which will obviate the difficulties that have presented themselves and enable the department to obtain these ships, as otherwise it would be compelled to begin anew in part the work of securing transports on the Pacific Coast.

TACOMA, Washington, June 16.—It is evident that the lease by the Government of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company's steamers is off, at laest as far as the steamer Victoria is concerned. The Victoria yesterday commenced again taking on a cargo for the Orient, and will sail for Hongkong on Saturday. Officials of the steamship company will give out no information in regard to the matter, but it is reported that the deal is off owing to a refusal on the part of the British Government to cancel the charters which the vessels now hold.

THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—It is stated semi-officially at Camp Merritt that the third expedition for Manila will sail from this port on Saturday week, and that the expedition will be under the command of Brig. Gen. King. The make-up of the expedition will, in all probability, consist of the two Idaho battalions, the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, remaining detachment of the Corps of Engineers, First Montana Regiment, Seventh California Regiment, and the First Tennessee Regiment.

RUSSIAN INTERVENTION TALK.

LONDON, June 15.—A special dispatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, purports to give the substance of an interview with Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, who is quoted as saying that Tuesday's rise on the Bourse was due to telegrams advising leading financiers that Russia has taken steps to intervene shortly in the settlement of the Philippine question. The Premier, however, added that, personally, he had no knowledge of such intervention.

ASTOR BATTERY ON ITS WAY.

Horses and Mules Are Picked Up in St. Louis and the Trip Continued.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The Vandalia Railroad brought in the Astor battery from New York to-day and after the men had been refreshed with a substantial meal at the Union Station, the journey to San Francisco was continued. Lieut. Marsh was in command of the battery, and with him were three officers and ninety-nine men, who arrived in a train consisting of three tourist sleepers, one coach, and three baggage cars.

Before starting West the train was enlarged by the addition of seven cars containing horses and mules, one flat car with two army wagons, and one box car. The box car contained pack saddles, bridles, and accoutrements. The mixed train, consisting of sixteen cars, will be operated as a special by the Missouri Pacific to Pueblo, by the Denver and Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western to Ogden, thence by the Southern Pacific to San Francisco.

Capt. Wadleigh for the Philadelphia.

BOSTON, June 15.—Capt. George H. Wadleigh, who for the past year has been executive officer of the Charlestown Navy Yard, received orders this forenoon assigning him to the command of the cruiser Philadelphia, which is fitting out at the Mare Island Navy Yard for service in the Philippines.

Capt. Wadleigh has been attached to this yard since July 10 of last year, and just prior to being ordered here was in command of the cruiser Minneapolis. He is a native of New Hampshire, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Sept. 30, 1860.

THE DAY IN CHICKAMAUGA.

The Fourteenth New York Has a Regimental Drill.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 15.—The Fourteenth New York troops held their first regimental drill under Col. Wilder yesterday, and went through all the regimental manoeuvres. The movements were so efficiently executed that just before the drill closed Col. Wilder made an address to the officers and men, during which he spoke very highly of their aptitude.

The men are equally enthusiastic over Col. Wilder and evinced their regard in the alacrity and precision with which all orders were carried out. Col. Wilder has located an excellent spot for a target range, and to-day made requisition for 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

The Fourteenth recruiting officers left last night for Brooklyn to recruit 300 men. Lieut. Raymond, Company C, who lately resigned, also accompanied them.

The Eighth New York was inspected to day by Major Rogers, Inspector General of Gen. Grant's staff. The Eighth was found to be in excellent condition, and was highly complimented on its creditable showing. The Eighth's recruiting officers have left for New York with instructions to bring back 327 men.

The Ninth New York recruiting officers also left to-day to get 337 men. There was a runaway in the Ninth to-day. The Commissary's team, owing to an unruly mule named "Jumbo," broke away, upsetting the wagon and injuring Commissary Sergeant Sheffield and Private Able.

Col. Chandler, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps; Lieut. Col. G. Goethals, Chief Engineer First Corps of Gen. Brooke's staff; Lieut. Col. Sharp, Chief Commissary of Camp Thomas, Capt. G. Converse of First Ohio Cavalry, and Lieut. Pecks Acting Adjutant of Ninth New York (vice Harding resigned,) all met accidentally to-day at Lieut. Peck's quarters for the first time since they were together in West Point, in the Class of '80.

Col. Gather, Second Kentucky, and Col. Bills, Second Nebraska, returned to their regiments from Harrisburg to-day, where they have been securing horses. Col. Bills procured King Chester, one of Kentuck's best horses, valued at $850.

Col. Cook, Second Arkansas, has left camp on a week's leave, leaving Lieut. Col. Caball in command.

Major L. Schooler has been appointed Chief Surgeon of the Second Division, Third Corps. Lieut. Fremont of United States Third Infantry, has been promoted Captain and assigned as Aide-de-Camp General of the Second Division, Third Corps.

Capt. Gordon Voorhees, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General, First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps.

Private Grant will not be assigned to the First Corps for some time.

An important decision has been received from the War Department, stating that all Battalion Adjutants not mustered in at the time of their regiment being mustered cannot now be mustered. This ruling settles a very complicated question, and by it Second Lieuts. Beaty and Fraigin of the Fourteenth New York will lose their promotion to First Lieutenants and Battalion Adjutants; also, Sergts. Kendrick and Clark of the Fourteenth are affected, as they cannot now be promoted to Second Lieutenants.

Court-martial trials were ordered to-day for John G. Maher, Company H, Second Nebraska, and Frank B. Milliken, private, Company T, Fourteenth New York, on charges of insubordination.

NOT TO MOVE FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Report that Troops Were Ordered to the Front Denied.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—An authoritative statement was made at the War Department to-day contradicting the reports from Chickamauga that 15,000 troops have been ordered to move at once. It is said that the orders sent to the commanding officer at Chickamauga direct the equipping and mustering of the troops at the earliest possible moment.

This, however, is in line with the general policy of hurrying up preparations all along the line. The order did not suggest any movement of 15,000 men. It may be naturally inferred that these orders to expedite these equipments will lead up to subsequent orders for the movement of the troops.

MILITIA RECRUITS READY.

First Batch of Men to Fill the Eighth Regiment to Start South To-day.

The first of the men recruited here to fill up the regiments now at the front will leave this city this afternoon for Chickamauga to join the Eighth Regiment. They have been recruited by Capt. Theodore A. Lyon, who has been here hard at work for several days raising the 302 men needed. The first batch will number 100 and will go South in charge of Lieut. George F. Frost.

Of the total number examined only 40 per cent. have passed, the examinations being unusually strict, but there is plenty of material to draw from. So that there shall be no hitch, Capt. Lyon has opened recruiting offices in Yonkers, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. He said last night that every new man in the One Hundred and Eighth had had the first opportunity to volunteer, and all had responded loyally. He expects to complete the quota by Monday.

"I was anxious," said Capt. Lyon, "to get back to my command, and so, when I got my orders, I telegraphed on to the Adjutant General to have the necessary instructions and blanks here on my arrival, and they were here. This could have been done in the cases of the other regiments and much delay saved. About the food, I want to say that we had plenty and that it was good. I ate with my men and enjoyed the mess, and I think a look at the fellows who are with me will disprove any starvation stories. It is an outrage, though, that we have not received our pay, and this has made the boys very sore."

At the Twelfth Regiment Armory the blanks arrived from Albany last night, but Lieut. Pillott was not clear about his duties in selecting a Surgeon to examine the recruits, and wired to Washington for orders. At the Twenty-second nothing had been done last night, and no orders had been received by Col. Thurston.

Company F, of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Capt. Wright, was mustered into the State service last night, thus making twelve companies under Col. Francis. The regiment is now nearly equipped.

In compliance with the orders issued by Capt. Edward B. Ives of the United States Volunteer Signal Corps, examinations were continued yesterday at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and at 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Col. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment has ordered his men to report at the armory in Brooklyn tomorrow night to be mustered into the State service.

The enlisted men of the old Thirteenth Regiment are making every effort to get into the field. They petitioned Col. Luscomb to withdraw from the command of the new regiment and accept that of the One Hundred and Thirteenth. Col. Luscomb said yesterday that he thought the men would show more loyalty by joining the new Thirteenth than by agitating for a chance to go to war.

Gen. Butterfield went to Washington yesterday in the interest of the Lafayette Post Regiment, and Brig. Gen. Butt also went to the capital to look after his army appointment.

EMS SINKS A SCHOONER

She Runs Into the Gypsum Princess in a Fog Off Nantucket Shoals.

CAPTAIN AND HIS FAMILY LOST

The Steamship Takes Off Six of the Schooner's Crew, One Being Drowned, and Has Two Holes Stove in Her Bow—Panic on the Ems.

The North German Lloyd steamer Ems, that came in yesterday from Mediterranean ports, brought six of the survivors of the crew of the British schooner Gypsum Princess, which she had run into and cut in two twenty-four miles east of Nantucket Shoals Lighthouse on Tuesday evening at about 9 o'clock.

The Captain of the schooner, David Merriam, his wife, his son Edgar, who was also first mate of the schooner; his little daughter Ruth, aged fourteen, and a younger son, and the cook, Sanford Murray, were drowned. A panic among the passengers of the Ems followed the collision, and the Ems herself came into port with two large holes in her bows.

The weather was and had been very foggy for over twenty-four hours before the accident, and the stories of the survivors and of the officers of the steamer differ somewhat.

The officers of the Ems are A. Harrassowitz, Captain; H. Morgenstern, Chief Officer; F. Meyerheine, Second Officer; E. Klugkist, Third Officer, and Carl Gartner, Fourth Officer.

The third and fourth officers, Messrs. Klugkist and Gartner, in relating the circumstances of the collision yesterday, said that the fog had been so dense for over twenty-four hours that it was impossible to get the sight, and the ship was navigated by dead reckoning. On the night of the accident the Ems was steaming west at half-speed, ten knots per hour.

"Capt. Harrassowitz and I," said Third Officer Klugkist, "were on the bridge. One lookout was at the forecastle head, and another was in the crow's nest. We kept blowing the whistle blasts of four and six seconds, at intervals of one minute.

"At the time I mention we heard fog signals repeated at regular intervals. The first officer took out his watch and timed the signals, and they corresponded exactly to the fog signals of the Nantucket Lightship. So we naturally took it for granted that they came from that lightship.

"Then we saw a bright light that the schooner had on the poop and spied the sails at the same time. The Captain saw that the schooner was on the starboard tack, sailing by the wind. So we rang for full speed ahead, at the same time throwing the helm to starboard, which would bring the Ems hard to port, believing that the men in the schooner would know enough to come up before the wind and pass the Ems safely, for they had full sails set and were going nearly as fast as we. They had plenty of time to swing into the wind and a schooner can easily do so.

When the Crash Came.

"But the schooner kept right on her course. There was a moment of terrible suspense, and then the prow of the Ems crashed into the vessel amidships, running her nose right through her. The mast of the schooner snapped and lay across the steamer. The speed of the Ems was kept up for the purpose of keeping the two halves of the schooner clinging to the steamer, and thus enabling the crew to come on board the steamer by the rigging that came tumbling on the Ems's deck, and four of the crew did thus come over to the steamer."

Third Officer Klugkist went on to say that he rushed down to the cabin. Officer Gärtner, who had just come up, and both began throwing out life preservers. The passengers were panic-stricken, those of the steerage screaming and praying in half a dozen languages, and the cabin passengers also screaming and trying to get into the life preservers, saying they might need them themselves.

Then the two officers manned two lifeboats and started out to look for people in the water. Klugkist pulled out Edward Paulsen, the schooner's helmsman, who was swimming in the wreckage with a broken leg, and half a mile further on he took out another man who was clinging to a spar and shouting. No other living persons were found, and the Ems went on her way.

She had two holes stove in her bows on the starboard side three feet in diameter and another a four-sided indentation over four feet long, cracked on all sides. The water flooded the first compartment, and then the pumps were used. The officers said that if the schooner had struck the Ems she would have sunk her, for she was heavily laden, twenty feet, with gypsum.

The Mate's Story.

Second Mate Fulton Lake of the schooner Gypsum Princess, said that the fog had lasted three days, and on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, when he went below, he heard Mrs. Merriam tell her daughter to go to bed. The little boy was already asleep in an improvised hammock in the cabin. Lake could not sleep for an hour, when he heard the lookout shout "Whistle on port bow!"

This was followed by another shout, "All hands on deck; steamer close on port bow." Mate Merriam repeated the call, and Lake rushed on deck and saw a big steamer. Capt. Merriam had also come up and was near Paulsen. Then he ran down to fetch his wife and children, and in the meantime the collision occurred. The Captain had reappeared with his family. Paulsen had been knocked down and his leg broken, but he assisted the Captain to lower the stern boat.

Paulsen was in the boat, and Capt. Merriam told Ruth to jump in. She replied, "It's too far, papa," and her hesitation caused the loss of the family. The schooner sank, and the boat was drawn down by the suction. The Captain's eldest son, First Mate Edgar Merriam, was in the rigging of the main topmast. The mainmast and its topmast both snapped, the former falling across the steamer. He is believed to have been flung into the sea.

Bernhard Hansen, the lookout, ran into the rigging, but lost his grip, and fell into the water. He began climbing up the steamer, and was finally saved. The names of the rescued are: Fulton Lake, second mate; William Fitz, Edward Paulsen, Alfred Johansen, Bernhard Hansen, seamen, and Churchill Parker, dinkey engine man.

The Gypsum Princess was built at Parrsborough, N. S., in 1892. She had a registered tonnage of 664, and was owned by J. B. King & Co. The schooner and cargo were valued btween $80,000 and $100,000.

CRUISER BUFFALO ARRIVES.

The Vessel's Boilers to be Repaired and the Armor and Guns Put On.

The cruiser Buffalo, which was formerly the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, and before that the Morgan Line steamer El Cid arrived off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night. She will go to Pier 18 East River this morning, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and have new tubes put in her boilers.

The Buffalo is in first-class condition, with the exception of her boilers, and when these have been repaired she will have her guns mounted and be ready for service. She is a sister ship to El Sud, El Norte, El Rio, and El Sol, which have been purchased by the Government and transformed into cruisers, now being known as the Dixie, Yankee, Yosemite, and Prairie.

These vessels were among the first taken by the Government. The Buffalo is a more modern boat than either of these vessels, and is much faster. She holds the record between this port and New Orleans, and in one day's run made 450 miles.

The Buffalo has already been a cruiser, and when she has her new boiler tubes put in, her 2½-inch steel belt on, and her guns mounted, she will be a formidable vessel.

To Oppose Martin Engel.

The organizations in the Democratic Party of the Eighth Assembly District that are in opposition to Councilman Martin Engel and that portion of the party which he controls were amalgamated last night at a meeting held in the headquarters of the Russian-American Democratic Association, 274 Grand Street. The organization thus formed was named the Democratic Union. The organizations of which it is composed are the Bernard Rourke Association, the Russian-American Democratic Association, the Roumanian-American Democratic Association, the Peddlers' Citizens' Association, and the Democratic Club of the Eighth Assembly District.

A SPANIARD FOUND HIDDEN.

Jamie Fornires, Discovered in the Hold of a Captured Ship, Gives Doubtful Explanations.

KEY WEST, June 15.—Jamie Fornires, who says he is the First Officer of the Spanish hospital ship Alicante, was brought in here this morning as a prisoner of war on board the British prize steamer Twickenham, captured by the cruiser St. Louis on June 10.

Conflicting stories are told concerning the Spaniard's presence on board the Twickenham, and there is strong suspicion that he is a more important capture than superficial circumstances might indicate. The Twickenham was captured at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 10 when about ten miles off the south coast of Jamaica. The St. Louis, which took her without a show of resistance, was the only ship of the American fleet in or about those waters at the time. The British steamer had been picked up in West Indian waters about a month ago, and was warned to avoid the blockade vessels. Recently it was learned that she was at Martinique, where the Spanish hospital ship Alicante, under command of Capt. Antonio Genis, has been lying for some time. There was a report that the Alicante and other ships of the enemy had been securing coal from the Twickenham, and upon learning that the latter had left that port, ostensibly for Jamaica, the St. Louis scouted for and eventually found her.

The auxiliary cruiser's information was that the Twickenham had sailed on April 21 from Newcastle-on-Tyne for St. Thomas filled to her capacity of 3,200 tons of coal. At St. Thomas the cargo appeared to have passed, according to papers, into the charge of a person named Clark, to whom the Twickenham had been chartered by the owners, the British Steamship Company.

On June 5 the United States Consul at St. Pierre, Martinique, wired to the State Department at Washington that the Twickenham's cargo of coal was consigned to the Spanish Consul in that island, but that the local Government refused permission to that official to land it. On the same day the Twickenham sailed for Jamaica, and was picked up off that coast five days later by the St. Louis. Capt. Robinson of the Twickenham professed complete ignorance concerning the ownership of the cargo, and could produce nothing tending to fix this point. He said that at Martinique he was informed by a man named Lebat that he (Lebat) was the ship's broker, but Capt. Robinson added that Lebat had telegrams relating to the Twickenham which he did not show.

Capt. Goodrich put on board the Twickenham a prize crew consisting of Ensign F. R. Payne and five marines, and, after reporting the capture of the squadron at Santiago de Cuba, he sent the British vessel here. Ensign Payne says it was not until the ship was bound for Key West that Fornires, the mysterious Spaniard, was discovered stowed away in the hold.

On the other hand, Capt. Robinson declares he took him aboard as a passenger at Fort de France at the request of Capt. Genis of the Alicante. Fornires, who is an imposing looking person of about fifty years of age, is a much worried Spaniard, and tears stood in his eyes as he told his story through an interpreter.

He said he was going, by order of Capt. Genis, from Martinique to Jamaica, where he hoped to board a steamer for the Pacific Coast in order to transact business with the agents of the Spanish Transatlantic Company. He was also to see the company's agent at Jamaica, but, strange to say, he did not even know his name, and was to to secure all necessary information from the Spanish Consul there.

The hearing in the Twickenham case will be held to-morrow morning. Thus far Capt. Robinson has had no opportunity to make representations to British Vice Consul Taylor on the capture, and the attempt of Mr. Taylor to communicate with him this afternoon led to an unpleasant incident.

Mr. Taylor, accompanied by United States Prize Commissioner Otto, went out to where the Twickenham lay at anchor, but their small boat was ordered away.

DU BOSC AND CARRANZA MUST GO.

Spain Orders Them to Return Home from Canada.

MADRID, June 15.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has ordered Señor du Bosc, former Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Lieut. Carranza, former Spanish Naval Attaché there, to leave Canada.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 15.—Solicitor General Fitzpatrick stated to-day that Lieut. Carranza and Señor du Bosc will not be disturbed, as they have agreed to leave Canada as soon as their case with Detective Kellert is settled.

THE PROPOSED ATTACK ON CADIZ.

LONDON, June 16.—The Daily Chronicle, referring to the report that the United States will send a fleet against Cadiz and Barcelona, says:

"That could not fail to excite European sensibilities, which the United States would do better to let sleep. It will be time enough to think of anything of that kind when Santiago de Cuba and San Juan de Puerto Rico have fallen."

PLANS FOR NEW WARSHIPS.

Turrets with Sloping Walls Advocated for the Monitors—Bids for the Battleships.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The question of the type of turret to be adopted for the new monitors was the subject of discussion at another brief meeting of the Board of Construction of the Navy Department to-day. It is still unsettled, but progress was made toward its adjudication.

The board, which is made up of the chiefs of the Bureau of Equipment, of Construction and Repair, of Ordnance, and of Steam Engineering, is divided in advocacy of two differing designs for the turrets. The one type is the balanced vertical-walled, elliptical turret, like that in use on the battleship Iowa. The other is the circular turret with sloping sides. The latter form has long been urged by Chief Constructor Hichborn as being especially adapted to monitors on account of their low freeboard, and as offering, with its inclined walls, the least target for projectiles, the slope of the armor tending to deflect any shot that might impinge upon it. The chief arguments against the sloping walled turret is that the armor is more costly, that there is less room inside, and that, not being balanced, they are more difficult to turn. The designers of the Construction Bureau believe, however, that they have overcome these

THE HOUSE IS FOR HAWAII

By a Vote of 209 to 91 the Resolutions for Annexation Were Promptly Passed.

A SPIRITED DEBATE RESULTED

The Opponents of the Measure Made a Vigorous Fight Against the Theory of Expansion — Supporters of Annexation Applauded.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—By a vote of 209 to 91, the House of Representatives this afternoon adopted the Newlands resolutions, providing for the annexation of Hawaii. The Republicans presented practically a unanimous support to the resolutions, but three Republican members voting in opposition. In the Democratic ranks the division upon the question was more marked, eighteen Democrats voting for annexation.

The vote in support of the resolutions today was made up of 179 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 8 Populists and 4 Fusionists, the vote against annexation comprising 77 Democrats, 3 Republicans, 7 Populists and 4 Fusionists.

The debate to-day was oponed by Mr. Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) who spoke against annexation. In the course of his speech he emphasized the failure of the majority of Hawaiians to express their desire relative to annexation. He insisted that every people had the right to the government of their choice. Mr. Fitzgerald also opposed annexation on the ground that an injurious labor element would be brought into competition with American laborers.

Supporting the resolution, Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) devoted much of his time to show that annexation was in line with Democratic policy. He reviewed the territorial additions to the original States to show that practically all had been made by Democrats. He quoted Jefferson, Pierce, Marcy, Buchanan, Bayard and other Democrats to support his contention that Democratic history warranted present Democratic support of annexation.

Mr. Berry digressed to speak of the Philippines situation, and while not advocating the retention of the islands, he declared the United States should brook no interference upon the part of Germany, as was intimated as being likely, and said if Germany should attempt to defeat any rights belonging to America, then this country, with 158 ships in commission, and 75,000,000 people, would be ready to respond to the demands for resenting any interference. Mr. Berry's remarks in this connection were applauded generally. Proceeding, he advocated the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and added the importance of its control as an additional argument for annexation. During his speech he referred to the Democratic caucus action, and declared his independence of any attempt to control his action upon the pending question.

This brought several protests from Democrats, denying that any such attempt had been made.

The Immorality of Hawaii.

Another incident out of the ordinary occurred when, in replying to a remark of Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) relative to the national immoral dance of Hawaii, and statesmen who had been it, Mr. Berry said he had witnessed the dance while in Hawaii, and more immoral performances could be seen nightly in Washington theatres. Later when Mr. Rhea (Dem., Ky.,) was speaking upon the immorality of the Hawaiians, Mr. Berry interrupted to assert vigorously: "There is more immorality in this city south of Pennsylvania Avenue than in Honolulu."

"Were I an American Representative," responded Mr. Rhea, "and knew that to be true, I would blush to say it." Mr. Rhea argued briefly on the sin, idolatry, and disease in Hawaii, in opposition to the pending resolutions.

Mr. Spalding (Rep., Mich.,) advocated the resolutions, and Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) opposed them, arguing against their constitutionality. Mr. Bradley (Dem., Ky.,) spoke for, and Messrs. Low (Rep., N. Y.,) and Linney (Rep., N. C.,) against annexation.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) advocated the resolutions, and Mr. Meyer (Dem., La.,) followed in opposition, paying special attention to the injury which he claimed would be inflicted upon the 500,000 people engaged in Louisiana in the sugar industry. He denied that the islands were necessary from a naval standpoint, and, construing annexation as the beginning of colonial expansion, announced that the latter was undesirable, and likely to result in disaster to present American institutions. He dwelt on the composition of the Hawaiian population as a mongrel element and a drawback to annexation.

During Mr. Meyer's speech he was interrupted by Mr. Sulzer, who asserted the agent of the Sugar Trust was at the Capitol working against annexation.

"By what authority do you say that?" queried Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.)

"By the newspaper now in your hand, which says Mr. Oxnard, representing the trust, is here, and asserts these resolutions will pass the House, but the Senate will adjourn before they can get through there."

"He ought to be kicked out of town," declared the Tennesseean.

"That's right," replied the New Yorker. "And if he comes talking around me, I'll kick him out," asserted the member from Tennessee, with rising indignation.

"And I hope the gentleman will do so," said Mr. Sulzer, when the attentive members laughed, and Mr Meyer resumed.

Messrs. Ridgeley, (Rep., Kan.,) Mudd, (Rep., Md.,) and Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) spoke for, and Mr. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) against annexation.

Three Points Against Hawaii.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) then was recognized for a speech in opposition to the resolutions He laid down the three propositions that annexation was unnecessary as a war measure in the present conflict with Spain; that annexation was unnecessary to prevent the islands from falling into the hands of some other power to be used against us, and that the proposition to annex was inherently wrong and was the opening wedge upon an undesirable and disastrous policy of colonization. Then he reviewed the impregnable position of Admiral Dewey as made manifest in his official dispatches and by the situation in which Spain's navy now is, the Charleston and Monterey en route to Dewey's relief, one fleet bottled in Santiago, doomed to destruction or capture, and the other Spanish fleet required to protect the Spanish coast.

Mr. Johnson declared the man a fool who would contend that Dewey was in danger or that annexation was a prerequisite to making him secure.

Replying to the argument that this country owed much to Hawaii because of its present aid to the United States in the open violation of neutrality laws, Mr. Johnson said such argument was a wrongful attempt to play upon the feelings of unthinking people. Hawaii owed this country much, he said, for having guaranteed Hawaiian independence by a bold declaration and maintenance of its policy, and for having thrown down American tariff laws and put millions in the pockets of the Hawaiian Republic authorities. As to the suggestion that Spain could claim and enforce damages against Hawaii for her violation of neutrality, he said gentlemen knew very well that this country could provide against that by explicit provisions in the treaty of peace which this country would dictate.

Arguing further against annexation as a war measure, Mr. Johnson contended that the northern route by way of Unalaska would be fully responsive to all possible demands for trans-Pacific movement of American ships.

Advancing to the danger of annexation being the first step in colonization, he said gentlemen could not deny that the holding of the Philippines was contemplated already. Newspapers foremost in advocacy of annexation were openly advocating now the retention of the Philippines, and what was more deplorable and significant, he said, was the expressed fear of the President lest Spain would sue for peace before we could secure Puerto Rico. Mr. Johnson said men were already speaking disparagingly of the Cubans and their capacity for government, and it was useless to attempt to hide the truth that American eyes of avarice were already turned to Cuba while but two months since action was taken to free and establish as independent that island.

Against the Expansion Theory.

Mr. Johnson expressed the fear that the end of the war would be a mad and disgraceful scramble for territory, and appealed to the House not to pass upon the pending question in time of war when, naturally, abnormal excitement was in the country. He begged them, in justice to themselves and the people of the country, to postpone action until after the election and until after the country could hear the question fully discussed, a privilege to which it was entitled, but which it had not enjoyed. He warned his Republican colleagues against hasty action which would be fraught, he believed, with the seeds of political disaster because the people would not approve the action. He pointed out the necessity that would exist for the maintenance of a great naval and military force at Hawaii without decreasing in any degree the necessity for a force upon the Pacific Coast.

Were the Hawaiian Islands necessary, then even more essential to our security was the possession of British Columbia, Halifax, and the Bermudas The latter were much nearer the Atlantic Coast, and would afford England an excellent basis of hostile operations, and yet no war with England has occurred in eighty-five years. When Mr. Johnson concluded the House and galleries applauded freely.

Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) speaking in support of the resolutions, complimented the speech of the Indiana member, but suggested its success as an applause getter would be greater than as a maker of votes.

"I have always had difficulty in putting my judgment against that of the great statesmen of the country, but my friend from Indiana," said Mr. Dolliver, "seems to have overcome that difficulty," and proceeding with some sarcasm, he referred to the "curbstone boards of strategy" which are in session constantly and eternally indulging in criticism of the army and navy experts. After referring in this connection to Mr. Johnson's disregard of the military opinion as to the importance of Hawaiian annexation, Mr. Dolliver expressed amazement at Mr. Johnson's declaration that there was no danger of other powers attempting to take the islands.

"I cannot understand," declared Mr. Dolliver, "how a man who distrusts everything of his own country can fall utterly to suspect anything upon the part of other great powers of the world." Concluding, Mr. Dolliver refuted the charge that annexationists had any hidden motives looking to colonial expansion. As to the future of the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, he declared that he knew nothing, but he had faith that in the Providence of God the American people would be guided aright, and these questions would be met and disposed of properly when occasion should arise. A wave of applause swept through the House and galleries when Mr. Dolliver closed.

Mr. W. A. Smith (Rep., Mich.) followed in support of the resolutions. In the course of his speech he said:

No Time for Hesitancy.

"Who opposes this wise policy that has received the sanction of many Presidents? The same halting, hesitating conservatism that admonished Washington against taking on the Northwest Territory and prompted Benjamin Franklin to favor its relinquishment; the same deadling conservatism that deprived us of Canada in the War of 1812, and defeated by a tie vote in the Senate the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo.

"Had President Grant's fervent wish been granted, our flag would to-day wave over the island, and from the folds of its stars and stripes, dedicated to liberty and union, would float out over the Gulf and sea a spirit of patriotism tempering the entire archipelago. Should it have been accepted when tendered? Then is it not our duty to accept the Hawaiian Islands, situated with reference to our own country as advantageously in the Pacific as San Domingo is at the Gulf? The faintest encouragement would have been sufficient for some countries to have anchored these islands. And this generation will be unfaithful to those that follow if we do not lessen the possibilities of war by taking into the National Union such naval outposts in both oceans as are naturally a part of our country.

"A hundred years ago it was predicted of our Nation that it would some day stretch its arms upon two oceans, and direct the vessels from one to the other by an artificial route through Lake Nicaragua, that would change the course of the commercial world and the fate of empires.

"Let us rise to the occasion to-day, meet this important exigency in our National affairs with courage and patriotism, and, inspired by the glorious achievements of the past, prepare for greater victories in the years to come, and thus prove ourselves worthy of the proud legacy fortune gave us by inheritance.

"Wave proudly and grandly, flag of our country! From each of thy folds let some inspiration go out to melt away prejudice and avoid friction; in each star let every republic find its hope and every empire see its duty."

Speeches were made by Mr. Lacey (Rep., Iowa) for, and by Messrs. Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Smith, (Dem., Arizona,) against, the resolutions.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) in a ten-minute speech supporting annexation, indulged in severe denunciation of former President Cleveland for his effort to re-establish the monarchy in Hawaii and the hauling down of the American flag by Commissioner, former Representative, Blount. He reviewed, one by one, the additions of territory effected since the establishment of this Government, and all except that of Alaska were, he declared, the results of a Democratic policy and action.

Annexation Unconstitutional.

Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) concluded the debate for the opposition. He devoted much of his time to an attack upon the method of annexation embodied in the resolutions. He insisted upon its unconstitutionality. Territory could be taken only by treaty, purchase, or discovery. A great difficulty in the Constitution was the question of form of government for the islands after annexation. No member of the House, he said, would dare propose to receive them as a State. He attacked the offer of the Hawaiian Republic as not being in accord with the popular will in the islands, because the overwhelming majority of the people of the islands had no part in forming the Government, and were not permitted to participate in determining legislation affecting Hawaiian affairs.

Mr. Williams predicted annexation would be the first step in extensive colonization, which would prove injurious to the Nation's welfare. In this connection he read from the speech of the Hon. W. J. Bryan published in the morning papers, deprecating the tendency toward territorial expansion. Replying to a question from Mr. Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Mr. Williams said that, while the speech was not directed at annexation of Hawaii, it was most opportune as touching upon a policy to which Hawaii would lead

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) was recognized to conclude in support of the resolutions. He believed the people of the country were familiar with the issue involved, and the time was opportune for a vote and final action. Answering the claim that annexation would mean launching upon colonization, he disavowed any such understanding. Turning his attention to the Democratic protest against territorial expansion, and especially against acquiring Cuba, Mr. Hepburn read from the writings of Jefferson, Buchanan, and the Democratic platforms of 1860, in which explicit declarations favoring the acquisition of Cuba were contained. He said he hoped to see every Spanish possession fall into the possession of this country in order to contribute to the enemy's injury, and, that being accomplished, the question of their disposition would arise and be met when the war should end.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hepburn's speech, it being 5 o'clock, voting began. The first roll call was upon the minority substitute, which proposed resolutions as follows:

1—That the United States will view as an act of hostility any attempt upon the part of any Government of Europe or Asia to take, or hold possession of the Hawaiian Islands or to account upon any pretext or under any conditions sovereign authority therein.

2—That the United States hereby announces to the people of those islands and to the world their guarantee of the independence of the people of the Hawaiian Islands and their firm determination to maintain the same.

The roll call resulted in the rejection of the substitute—yeas, 94; nays, 205.

The announcement of the vote was applauded. The majority resolutions were then put upon their passage and the roll call proceeded. It was followed with great interest, there being a general curiosity to hear the vote of many members considered doubtful.

Prior to announcing the vote, Mr. Dalzell, who in the absence of Mr. Reed was presiding, said:

"The Speaker of the House is absent on account of illness. I am requested by him to say that, were he present, on this proposition he would vote 'No.'"

The announcement was applauded by the opposition to annexation. Mr. Dalzell then announced the vote—yeas, 209; nays, 91; absent, 5.

The Vote on Annexation.

The detailed vote follows:

Yeas—Acheson, Rep., Penn.,) Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Aldrich, Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.,) Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Baker, (Fus., Ill.,) Baker, (Rep., Md.,) Barham, (Rep., Cal.,) Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) Barrows, (Rep., Mass.,) Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Belden, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belford, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) Benner, (Dem., Penn.,) Bennett, (Rep., N. Y.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) Bishop, (Rep., Mich.,) Booze, (Rep., Md.,) Botkin, (Pop., Kan.,) Boutell, (Rep., Ill.,) Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Brewster, (Rep., N. Y.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Brown, (Rep., Ohio.) Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.,) Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) Burleigh, (Rep., Me.,) Butler, (Rep., Penn.,) Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Capron, (Rep., R. I.,) Chickering, (Rep., N. Y.,) Clark, (Rep., Iowa,) Clarke, (Rep., N. H.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) Cochrane, (Rep., N. Y.,) Codding, (Rep., Penn.,) Connell, (Rep., Penn.,) Connelly, (Rep., Ill.,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) Crump, (Rep., Mich.,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Curtis, (Rep., Iowa,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) Davenport, (Rep., Penn.,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Davison, (Rep., Ky.,) Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) DeVries, (Dem., Cal.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Dovener, (Rep., West Va.,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Ellis, (Rep., Ore.,) Ermentrout, (Dem., Penn.,) Faris, (Rep., Ind.,) Fenton, (Rep., Ohio,) Fischer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Foote, (Rep., N. Y.,) Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Fowler, (Rep., N. J.,) Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.,) Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) Green, (Rep., Mass.,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) Griffith, (Dem., Ind.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) Hawley, (Rep., Texas,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) Hemingway, (Rep., Ind.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henry, (Rep., Conn.,) Henry, (Rep., Ind.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Howe, (Rep., N. Y.,) Howell, (Rep., N. J.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Hurley, (Rep., N. Y.,) Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Jones, (Pop., Washington,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) Kelley, (Dem., S. D.,) Kerr, (Rep., Ohio,) Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.,) Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Penn.,) Knapp, (Pop., S. D.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass., Kulp, (Rep., Penn.,) Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Landis, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Fus., Washington,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.,) Lovering, (Rep., Mass.,) Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) McCormick, (Pop., Kan.,) McDonald, (Rep., Md.,) McEwan, (Rep., N. J.,) McIntyre, (Rep., Md.,) Mahoney, (Rep., N. Y.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Marshall, (Dem., Ohio,) Meekison, (Fus., Ohio,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Mesick, (Rep., Mich.,) Miller, (Rep., West Va.,) Mills, (Rep., Ill.,) Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Mitchell, (Rep., N.Y.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mudd, (Rep., Md.,) Newlands, (Sil. Nev.,) Northway, (Rep., Ohio,) Norton, (Dem., S. C.,) Olmstead, (Rep., Penn.,) Osborne, (Dem., Wyo.,) Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) Packer, (Rep., Penn.,) Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pearce, (Rep., Mo.,) Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Peters, (Pop., Kan.,) Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) Pugh, (Rep., Ky.,) Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Ridgeley, (Pop., Kan.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,) Sauerhering, (Rep., Wis.,) Shannon, (Rep., N. Y.,) Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) Sheiden, (Rep., Mich.,) Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Skinner, (Pop., N. C.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) S. W. Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) W. A. Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) Snover, (Rep., Mich.,) Southard, (Rep., Ohio,) Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Spalding, (Rep., Mich.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) C. W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Stone, (Rep., Neb.,) Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.,) Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) Taylor, (Dem., Ala.,) Thorp, Todd, (Fus., Mich.,) Tongue, (Rep., Ore.,) Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa,) Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio,) Vehslage, (Dem., N. Y.,) Walker, (Rep., Va.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Ward, (Rep., N. Y.,) Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) Weaver, (Rep., Ohio,) Weymouth, (Rep., Mass.,) White, (Rep., Ill.,) White, (Rep., N. C.,) Wilber, (Rep., N. Y.,) Williams, (Rep., Penn.,) Wise, (Rep., Va.,) Wolf, (Rep., Va., and Yoder, (Rep., Penn.,)—209.

Nays—Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Baird, (Dem., La.,) Ball, (Dem. Texas,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Benton, (Dem., Mo.,) Bland, (Pop., Mo.,) Bradley, (Dem., N. Y.,) Brantley, (Dem., Ga.,) Brewer, (Dem., Ala.,) Broussard, (Dem., Ga.,) Brundidge, (Dem., Ark.,) Carmack, (Dem. Tenn.,) Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooney, (Dem., Mo.,) Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,) Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Davey, (Dem., La.,) Davis, (Dem., Fla.,) De Graffenreid, (Dem., Texas,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) Elliott, (Dem., S. C.,) Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Fleming, (Dem., Ga.,) Fowler, (Dem., N. C.,) Fox, (Dem., Miss.,) Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) Handy, (Dem., Del.,) Hartman, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Henry, (Dem., Miss.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) Hinrichsen, (Dem., Ill.,) Howard, (Pop., Ala.,) Howard, (Dem., Ga.,) Jett, Fus., Ill.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Lamb, (Dem., Va.,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) Latimer, (Dem., Ga.,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Love, (Dem., Miss.,) McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McDowell, (Dem., Ohio,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Maguire (Dem., Cal.,) Martin, (Pop., N. C.,) Maxwell, (Fus., Neb.,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) Moon, (Dem., Tenn.,) Ogden, (Dem., La.,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.,) Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Robb, (Dem., Mo.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Robinson, (Dem., Ind.,) Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Settle, (Dem., Ky.,) Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) Shuford, (Pop., N. C.,) Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Slayden, (Dem., Texas,) Sparkman (Dem., Fla.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Stark (Fus., Neb.,) Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Stokes (Dem., S. C.,) Strait, (Dem., S. C.,) Strowd, (Pop., N. C.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) Williams (Dem., Miss.,) Wilson, (Dem., S. C.)—91.

The announcement of the vote upon the passage of the resolutions was cheered upon the floor and applauded generally by the spectators.

The resolutions adopted to-day, in a preamble, relate the offer of the Hawaiian Republic to cede all of its sovereignty and absolute title to the Government and crown lands, and then by resolution accept the cession, and declare the islands annexed. The resolutions provide for a commission of five, at least two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, to recommend to Congress such legislation as they may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed $4,000,000, is assumed; Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null, and it is provided that until Congress shall provide for the government of the islands all civil, judicial, and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing Government shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct, and he is given power to appoint persons to put in effect provisional government for the islands.

SENATE'S HAWAIIAN PLAN.

The Annexation Measure May Be Delayed by Its Enemies.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Hawaiian annexation resolution is expected to reach the Senate from the House early to-morrow.

The programme of the friends of the measure is to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations as soon as received. A meeting of that committee will be held Friday morning, and it is expected that a report will be promptly authorized, so that the resolution can be reported back to the Senate on the same day as the committee's meeting.

It is their purpose to ask for immediate consideration, but it is understood that the opposition will seek to have the beginning of the Senate debate deferred until Monday of next week. The supporters are not disposed to make this concession, and it is possible that the first clash may come on this point.

A REGIMENT OF CONFEDERATES.

Bill for the Enlistment of Veterans Under Sixty or Their Sons.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio has introduced a resolution for the enlistment of one regiment of men who served in the Confederate Army now under sixty years of age, providing that if a sufficient number under that age cannot be obtained that the sons of the Confederate veterans may enlist. Atlanta, Ga., is named as the mustering point and the companies are to be mustered in as completed.

DAMAGED POTATOES FOR SOLDIERS.

Gen. Lee Appointed a Board to Condemn the Shipment.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 15.—A large shipment of potatoes was received from Tampa for the use of the Seventh Army Corps. Having been improperly packed and confined in close cars for a long period, the vegetables were in a badly damaged condition and a menace to the health of the city.

Gen. Lee detailed a board of survey, consisting of Major Russell Harrison, Major Hobart, and Lieut. Algernon Sartoris, to examine and condemn hundreds of barrels of potatoes. Owing to the condition of the potatoes the work was accordingly disagreeable and arduous, but the distinguished board performed it cheerfully and to the great satisfaction of Gen. Lee and the Health Officer of Jacksonville.

The Chinese Flag.

The standard of the Celestial Empire is a very queer looking affair. It represents the most grotesque of green dragons on a yellow ground. The latter is suggestive not only of the national complexion, but also of that of a sufferer from biliousness. To remove this unbecoming tint from the complexion use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which will speedily regulate your liver, prevent malaria, and remedy dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatism and kidney complaint

BANKRUPTCY BILL FIXED UP

Conferrees Reach an Agreement on a Compromise Measure.

THE LAW MADE LESS SEVERE

Three Cases Where Involuntary Proceedings May Occur and Two Punishable Offenses.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The conferrees of the two houses of Congress reached an agreement to-day on the Bankruptcy bill. The measure, as agreed upon, is a compromise between the respective positions of the Senate and the House. All the House provisions in regard to the administration of the law and judicial procedure under it were retained. The principal changes made were in the provisions relating to involuntary bankruptcy, the grounds on which a discharge in bankruptcy may be denied, and to the matter of punishment for offense under the proposed law.

The House bill carried a multitude of provisions under which a man could be thrown into bankruptcy contrary to his will. These were enumerated under eight heads. The conference reduced the headings to five, and of these five, two provide practically for voluntary bankruptcy. The first three are as follows:

1. Where a man has disposed of his property with intent to defraud.
2. Where he has disposed of his property to one or more creditors with intent to give a preference to them.
3. Where he has given a preference through legal proceedings.

The other two grounds, which it is claimed by the Senate conferrees are practically voluntary proceedings, are the following:

4. Where a man has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors generally, and,
5. Where a man admits in writing that he is bankrupt.

It is specifically provided that no one can be thrown into bankruptcy unless he is insolvent, and the bill as agreed upon carries a new definition of insolvency. Under the common law a man is insolvent when he cannot pay his debts when they fall due; under this bill he is to be regarded as insolvent only when his property, under a fair valuation, is insufficient to pay his debts.

Offenses under the proposed law are limited to two in number. The first of these is in cases where property is concealed from the trustee after bankruptcy proceedings have been begun, and the second covers cases of perjury in the proceedings.

Two Criminal Offenses.

Discharges under the agreement are to be denied only in two cases, the first being cases in which one of the offenses enumerated has been committed, and the second those in which it is shown that fraudulent books have been kept.

The imprisonment for either of the offenses is limited to two years.

The conferrees were: On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hoar, Nelson, and Lindsay; on the part of the House, Messrs. Henderson, Ray, and Terry. Mr. Terry refused to sign the report because he objected to any involuntary provision whatever in the bill.

The bill is to go into full effect upon its passage except that a petition in voluntary proceedings cannot be filed until one month after the passage, and a petition in involuntary proceedings cannot be filed until four months afterward.

Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, may become a voluntary bankrupt. Any natural person, except wage earners and persons engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts. No corporation can be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt except those engaged principally in manufacturing trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile pursuits. National banks and banks incorporated under State laws cannot be adjudged involuntary bankrupts. As a rule, the more important corporations are left to be dealt with by the State laws creating them. The involuntary features by the conference report are extended to certain corporations not embraced within the House bill.

Involuntary Bankruptcy.

The grounds of involuntary bankruptcy which are retained are substantially the same as those contained in the House bill. If a person is solvent when a petition is filed against him and such solvency is shown in the manner provided by the bill, the petition is to be dismissed. In certain cases the burden of proving solvency is on the alleged bankrupt, and the burden is on him in all cases unless on the hearing he appears with his books and papers and submits to an examination on the question of his solvency. All judgments and liens of any description obtained against the property of a debtor within four months prior to the time he is adjudged a bankrupt are made void, and all transfers of property made by a person who is adjudged a bankrupt within four months of such adjudication are declared void, except as to purchases in good faith and for value. The House provision for the arrest of a bankrupt who is about to leave the district to avoid examination as well as the provision for extradition of bankrupts are retained, but are somewhat modified as to the time of detention.

The conference report provides that a person may be adjudged a bankrupt only in the district where he has resided, or had his principal place of business within the preceding six months. The House bill provides that the proceeding in bankruptcy might be taken in any district where the alleged bankrupt had done business within the preceding six months.

The provisions of the House bill as to exemptions and duties of bankrupts as to partnerships, and generally as to all procedure, are retained, as are the provisions as to the creation of such officers as referees and trustees.

The provisions of the House bill as to the meeting of creditors, preferred creditors, and the estates are also retained, with unimportant changes.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

A Detail of Marines Starts for Key West—Topeka and Columbia Nearly Ready.

Lieut. Davis, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 15 marines left the navy yard for Key West yesterday. They will be joined at Washington by another detail of fifty men. When the men were drawn up on the parade grounds yesterday morning it was found that two of them who had obtained twenty-four hours' leave of absence had not returned. Capt. Porter asked for volunteers from among the marines who were watching their comrades prepare to leave.

Every man who was on the parade grounds rushed toward the Captain, and he decided to take the first two who reached him. These two were as happy as schoolboys, and they were congratulated by their comrades who had to remain behind. The detail marched to the Annex Ferry, at Fulton Street, and were transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City.

The cruiser Topeka was taking on ammunition all day yesterday and the crew was kept busy storing the powder and projectiles in the magazines. The ammunition was brought in a barge from Fort Lafayette. It is expected that the Topeka will be ready to go to sea next Monday or Tuesday.

The Columbia is nearly ready for service, and she will leave the yard at the beginning of next week. Her eight-inch gun has been remounted aft and the shield has been placed in position. The cruiser looks as though she had never been in collision at all.

The Atlanta is still in the stone dry dock and a new propeller is to be fitted to her. The Hannibal, now a storeship, has her cargo on board, and will probably leave the yard on Saturday for Key West.

The patrol boat Viking took on coal and provisions at the yard and left again early in the morning.

The latest arrival at the yard is the yacht Silvia, formerly owned by ex-Commodore Brown of the New York Yacht Club. Men started at once to rip out the vessel, and she will be fitted to join the patrol fleet.

The news of the death of Sergt. Goode and the other marines of Col. Huntington's command in Cuba was received by the sailors and marines in the navy yard and marine barracks with deep regret. They had all a good word to say of the dead Sergeant, who, although a strict disciplinarian, was exceedingly kind-hearted, and took almost fatherly interest in the welfare of the recruits and men under him.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL

The Largest Appropriation Measure Since the Civil War Is Presented to Congress.

AGGREGATE OF $224,032,323

All Except $18,205,020 for War Expenses and $8,070,872 for Pensions—$500,000 to Collect War Revenue.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The General Deficiency bill, carrying an aggregate of $224,032,323, was reported to the House today by the Committee on Appropriations. All except $18,205,020 is for war expenses, and $8,070,872 of the ordinary deficiencies are for pensions.

The bill is the largest deficiency bill ever presented to Congress and the largest appropriation bill put through that body since the civil war, only a special appropriation bill of upward of $700,000,000 enacted into law in 1863 exceeding it. It is the last of the general appropriation bills to be reported to the House at this session, all the others having already been disposed of by the House, and all are now laws except the Sundry Civil, Indian, and District of Columbia bills, which latter have passed both houses and are now in conference. In addition to the amount carried by this bill, appropriations have been made during the session to supply deficiencies aggregating $115,356,156, making in all for deficiencies, including the present measure, $339,388,480. Of this amount $321,183,453 is distinctively for war expenses, and is independent of amounts carried in the Naval and Fortifications acts and in the Naval Auxiliary act, which appropriated $3,000,000.

$10,000,000 Emergency Naval Fund.

Under the head of naval establishment, the bill carries $10,000,000 for an emergency naval fund, and a maximum of $500,000 of the sum appropriated for the creation of an auxiliary naval force is authorized to be expended for the repair and equipment of vessels so purchased. Under this general head are included the following: Labor and material at navy yards and stations and production and purchase of munitions of war and expenses incident to improving the efficiency of ships, and the Ordnance Department for six months beginning in July, $6,000,000.

For coal, supplies, Bureau of Equipment, for the current year 1898, $1,300,000; for the next six months, $5,000,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, in all, $1,500,000; Bureau of Yards and Docks, repair for fiscal year 1898, $1,500,000, next six months, $5,950,000; Bureau of Steam Engineering, in all, $5,745,000.

The following appropriations are included under the head of military establishment: Pay of volunteers under act approved April 22, 1898, and subsequent acts, the six months beginning July 1, $25,026,266; also volunteers' pay under that act and subsequent acts, mustered into service under the President's call of May 25, to be available from June 1 to Dec. 31, 1898, in all, $14,099,881; Subsistence Department, for next six months, $15,367,112; regular Quartermasters' supplies, for present fiscal year and next six months, $12,500,000; incidental expenses, $5,250,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, $4,000,000; barracks and quarters, $2,450,000; transportation of the army and its supplies, $53,000,000; clothing, camp, and garrison equipment, $26,000,000; manufacture of metallic ammunition for small arms, and ammunition for reloading cartridges, $4,240,000; ammunition for infantry, cavalry, field, and siege artillery, $1,110,000; infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments and horse equipment and miscellaneous materials, $2,742,625; construction of gun and mortar batteries, to be immediately and so continuously available, $2,560,000; total for War Department and military establishment war expenses, $178,317,876.

$500,000 to Collect War Revenue.

The bill provides that these appropriations for the naval and military establishments for the fiscal year 1898 shall be available for liabilities incurred to and including Dec. 31 next, and as much as necessary of the appropriations under the military establishment for the six months beginning July 1 may be available for the month of June. Aside from the war features, the bill repeals the joint resolution which accepted the invitation of Norway to participate in the International Fishery Exposition this year; gives $2,000 indemnity to the heirs of Luis Moreno, the Mexican lynched at Yeka, Cal., in 1895, and gives $50,000 for continuing the examination for the Nicaraguan Canal; $1,000,000 to collect the revenue from the customs additional to the permanent appropriation for this purpose; $200,000 for use in preventing and suppressing epidemics, $500,000 for additional temporary force in the internal revenue service to collect war revenue, and

Wanamaker's

Memoranda

The Cooking-by-Gas School at 10.30 A. M. Baking Bread, (four loaves at once; Roast Chicken; Chrysanthemum Cake; Sweet Buns. At 2.30 P. M. Veal Cutlets, en Papillotes; Broiled Steak, Mushroom Sauce; Strawberry Shortcake.

The Sale of Summer Fabrics. Mohairs and Sicilians are added to the list of Organdies and Grenadines already given.

The Lace Exhibit. The alphabet of lace-making from its earliest to its apogee. Authentic pieces of great interest and rarity, of XV to XVIII century. An instructor in attendance.

The Wanamaker Wheel Club. Humbers, Monarchs and Continentals on monthly payments. The Wanamaker Cheap-but-Good wheels, at $25 and upward. Absolutely reliable wheels at the smallest prices.

Ease, Speed, Comfort

HOT weather shopping is mostly of the "must-do-it" kind. Wanamaker's has peculiar advantages for expedition and personal comfort.

It catches every breeze that blows. It is open on all four sides. There is not such another airy store.

That's important, but this is more so; it's quick to reach. There are few sections of Greater New York to which it is not nearest. And best of all, there are matters here that make it worth your while to come.

Suit Reductions

THESE are only the ones and twos left from the most popular styles in the store, but there are so many of the styles that you can be pretty sure of finding what you want. Their cheapness is not likely to be duplicated this season.

At $10—Values up to $21. Most all in light-weight serges; a number made with stylish Saddler jackets; all waists silk-lined; percaline lined skirts

At $12—Values up to $26 In a variety of materials and colors; tailor-made jackets, silk lined; correctly hanging skirts, percaline lined.

At $25—Values up to $48. Of homespuns and plain and fancy serges; made with Eton, cutaway, double-breasted and fly-front jackets; most all silk lined throughout.

At $30—Recent prices in this lot up to $75. Of elegant materials, beautifully made and tailored; all silk lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's and Girls' Shoes

THESE are good enough for anywhere, and cheap enough to buy, for the reserve or emergency use of seashore or mountain. If you will spend a few minutes with them you will appreciate that you are really getting two pairs of a very good shoe, for the usual price of one pair.

They are of black kidskin, buttoned or laced, as you choose, of various styles and shapes. The sizes are not complete in each style,—they are broken lots, but the price is broken, too.

One-Fifty a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Chairs and Book-Cases.

TWO very interesting items come from the furniture store. One concerns a clearance of a whole line of Dining Room Chairs. They are handsome pieces, with solid mahogany frames, inlaid backs and rush seats.

The regular price of the side chair has been $7 each until now.

Now $4.50 each.

The arm chairs have been selling at $9 each.

Now $6 each.

The other item ralates to a few Combination Book-cases,—the handy kind with drawers and a writing desk. Some of these are very elaborate affairs with ornate carving and swell glass fronts, formerly $45,

Now $30

each; others are the neat and tasteful, but inexpensive, oak pieces, formerly $13, now $9. One-third off old prices, in all cases.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE COAST DEFENSE SERVICE.

Commander W. H. Stayton of the Second Battalion, New York Naval Militia, has been ordered to command the yacht Enquirer, which is being fitted out at the navy yard for duty in the coast patrol fleet. The Enquirer will probably be assigned to the lower bay to protect the mine fields and her crew will be made up largely of the newly recruited members of the Second Battalion.

Admiral Erben yesterday received a report from Lieut. Commander A. V. Wadhams at New Orleans that 140 members of the Louisiana Naval Militia had been mustered into the United States service.

The Naval Auxiliary Board turned its attention yesterday from the inspection of vessels for the coast defense fleet to the search for a suitable vessel to be used as a distiller ship for the fleets in Cuban waters. The board inspected the Rydal Hall, a merchant freighter, which may be purchased for this purpose.

A NEW CAMP SITE CHOSEN

Army Board Decides on a Spot Near Fernandina as the Best Offered.

GREAT WELL OF PURE WATER

Camp Alger Now Supplied with Water —Gen. Graham Projects Exercise Marches and Bathing for the Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Secretary of War has just received the report of the special board, headed by Major Hopkins, that was charged with an inspection of various points that were offered as good camping grounds for the United States troops. The board found that good facilities could be furnished at Jacksonville, Fla.; Fernadina, Fla., and Savannah. Charleston had many points to recommend it, but sufficient ground space was lacking. The best features for a large military camp were found at Fernandina, Fla. This point lies twelve miles off the main line of railroad communication, which makes it possible to isolate the camp should it become necessary to do so, through the appearance of yellow fever. A broad plateau affords splendid camping and drill ground for 20,000 troops, and within a mile lies one of the finest sea beaches in the country. One of the best features of the site is a great well 1,700 feet deep flowing pure water at the rate of 20,000,000 gallons per day. Pure and abundant water has been discovered to be the very first requisite of a healthy military camp. The board reported that this water could be piped all over the camp, and Secretary Alger, with a view to having everything in readiness, has ordered the piping to be laid at once, thus indicating the department's choice of the site.

There is no intention to break up the present camps, unless disease should appear, necessitating the change. Secretary Alger's purpose in sending out the Hopkins board was to prepare a camp, not for immediate occupation, but for the instant reception of troops who might necessarily be removed from other camps where contagious disease appears. Touching Camp Alger, the Secretary said this afternoon that no less than five wells had been opened there yesterday, and that there was every evidence that the water supply, which had been a source of complaint, would be ample in the future. The place is free from flies and mosquitoes, the sick rate is very low, and altogether, in the opinion of the Secretary, there is no better camp. Gen. Graham, who is in command, has projected a series of exercise marches, which are expected to do much to harden the troops, while relieving them from the monotony of camp life.

He proposes to take two brigades each day on a march to a point about five miles distant on the river. The men will be afforded a good bath and encamped over night under their shelter tents, being thus gradually inured to the life in store for them. For the same reason, the camp at Chickamauga, being now in excellent running order, as shown by the splendid results achieved by Gen. Brooke, is not to be discontinued, or permanently diminished, though of course there may be temporary diminutions of the aggregate number of troops when drafts are made up it preparatory to starting another military expedition.

MORE TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

New Jersey Recruits Being Prepared for the Volunteer Service.

SEA GIRT, June 15.—Gov. Voorhees yesterday issued an order placing Adjt. Gen. William S. Stryker of Trenton in command of Camp Voorhees until further notice, and Gen. Stryker assumed charge of the post this morning. Col. Alexander C. Oliphant of Trenton, a member of Major Gen. Plume's staff, will act as a Post Adjutant.

Recruits for the three New Jersey regiments now in service are arriving here daily, and the entire quota of 835 men will be in camp by the end of the week. This morning a squad of 42 volunteers arrived from Newark in charge of First Lieut. Van Dieman of Company I, First Regiment, and Privates Gifford and Carpenter.

This afternoon the recruits for Companies K, L, and M, now a part of the Third Regiment, arrived in special cars. Twenty-two of them came from Burlington, and forty-eight from Camden. They were in charge of Lieut. Col. George S. West and Major John I. Shinn. Companies K and M are at Fort Hancock and Company L is at Pompton Lakes.

The twenty-eight recruits for the First Regiment, who arrived in camp Monday, were put through the final medical examinations by Surgeon Charles H. Schlichter this morning, and every one passed. The recruits who arrived to-day will be examined to-morrow. Surgeon Stephen J. Keefe of the Third arrived this afternoon and will assist Dr. Schlichter. Capt. Buttler, the Government mustering officer, will muster the recruits in squads of fifty, but they will not be sent to their regiments until the entire quota is secured.

NO THIRD CALL FOR TROOPS.

Secretary Alger Denies that Such a Step Is Being Considered.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Alger this afternoon denied positively that the Government was considering the advisability of making another call for volunteer troops. On the contrary, the War Department is now entirely occupied with the task of completing the equipment of the large number of organizations still without accoutrements, and has not yet even taken up in earnest the procurement of the 75,000 men called for in the second proclamation of the President.

All that has been done so far under that call is to arrange to fill up the regiments secured under the first call, that are short according to the present standard of the service.

GEN. MILES'S SON TO FIGHT.

Commission May Be Given the Young Man in a Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, June 15.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, now commanding all the United States troops, has written a letter to Gov. Wolcott asking that his son be given a commission in some Massachusetts organization that is going to the field. The application was placed on file, but if the war continues any length of time the son of the commander of the army may be found fighting in a Massachusetts regiment.

Soldier Accidentally Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 15.—A Krag-Jörgensen rifle in the hands of Private Tullis of Company I, Twenty-third United States Infantry, at Camp Merritt, was accidentally discharged. After passing through six tents and a haversack filled with clothing, the bullet struck Private Reid of the same regiment in the left leg below the knee, badly shattering the bone. Reid, who belongs to Company K, was sitting in his tent at the time. He probably will lose his leg. Tullis was arrested and will be punished.

Volunter Tries for West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 15.—An unusual sight was witnessed here to-day. In the list of candidates who reported to be examined for admission to the military academy is Herbert Zettler Kunze of Ohio. He appeared in the full uniform of a soldier, with leggins and campaign hat, having come direct from an Ohio battery in the field at Chickamauga Park, where he had been on duty for several weeks. He had no time to prepare himself for examination, but he is exceedingly bright and it is thought will pass successfully.

Orange Physician Appointed.

ORANGE, N. J., June 15.—Dr. George Bayles, of Main Street, Orange, received notice to-day that he had been appointed as a surgeon in the regular army, and was ordered to report at once at Fort Hancock for duty. Dr. Bayles is a member of the medical staff of the Orange Memorial Hospital and served as a surgeon in the Civil War. He has been President of the Orange Board of Education for three years.

Colors for the Seventy-first.

Col. C. J. Wilson of the Manhattan Club started South yesterday afternoon with a set of colors to be presented to the Seventy-first Regiment. The colors are the gift of the Manhattan Club. Col. Wilson will go to Tampa, and keep after the regiment until he finds it.

Goya Lily

Lundborg's—
a rarely delicate perfume suggesting the balmy air of the tropics.

TO PAY NEW YORK TROOPS.

Gov. Black Has Detailed Paymasters to Proceed to the Camps and May Go Himself.

ALBANY, June 15.—Gov. Black has decided on a plan whereby the State volunteer troops in the field will receive their State pay at once. The Governor has designated four officers of this State to proceed to the three United States camps with means in their possession to pay this State's troops on their arrival.

In connection with the adoption of this plan Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day telegraphed to Adjt. Gen. Corbin at Washington as follows:

"The Commander in Chief directs me to say that the following officers of this State will proceed to the following encampments to pay the soldiers of New York State: Paymaster Warren M. Healey and Col. Henry W. Sackett, to Camp Thomas; Col. Arthur MacArthur, to the camp at Tampa; Col. William Cary Sanger, to Camp Alger.

"They will all leave New York to-morrow evening. Any instructions to the commanding officers of the encampments that will afford them assistance and the necessary escort of troops for the protection of their funds will be appreciated."

Gov Black is so much impressed by the various conflicting reports which have reached this State regarding the condition of New York troops at the front, that he is making very earnest efforts to so arrange his affairs that he can personally visit Camps Alger, Thomas, and Tampa. If it is impossible for him to do so, he has directed Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery of the State, to represent him on such a tour of inspection.

SUBSISTENCE AT CAMP BLACK.

Controller Roberts Gets a Bill for $43,936—Soldiers Well Fed.

ALBANY, June 15.—Controller Roberts today received a bill from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast for $43,936 for the payment in part for the subsistence of the State troops at Camp Black.

The items in this bill make it evident that the criticism to the effect that the soldiers were not well fed by the State is without foundation.

Some of the items in the bill are from Armour & Co., for excellent beef and canned meats and various kinds of soups, and there is an item from the grocery firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit of New York City for upward of 7,500 dozens of fresh eggs.

Forty-seventh Men at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 15.—The First Battalion of the Forty-seventh New York Regiment of Volunteers, in command of Col. Eddy, arrived here this morning, and was met at the wharf by the Second Battalion, camped at Fort Adams. The regiment, headed by the Second United States Artillery Band, marched to the fort and camped. The regiment drilled on the water front this afternoon.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S PLIGHT.

Efforts of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick to Relieve the Regiment's Urgent Needs.

It is evident that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick is very much in earnest in its efforts to supply the needs of the Sixty-ninth Regiment now at Tampa, and contributions are pouring in on John D. Crimmins, the treasurer, and Edward McGuire, secretary, until the fund now approximates $2,000.

Of this amount, $1,000 has already been sent to Col. Duffy and he has been told to communicate further with Mr. Crimmins about the needs of the men, and if necessary, further funds will be sent. It is probable, however, that with the $1,000 sent by the society and the share of the extra $1,000 sent by ex-Gov. Flower to the Second and Sixty-ninth Regiments, the men are now fairly well provided. Mr. Crimmins yesterday received a letter from Col. Duffy in Tampa in which he said:

It gives me much pleasure to write you and express my and my command's thanks of my whole regiment for your very kind work in their behalf. The money sent by the Friendly Sons was spent for fresh meat, which was needed very much by my men. Their appreciation was marked, and their gratitude will be indeed lasting. We are in very good health now, and with God's help I hope we all will continue so. The trip from Chickamauga to Tampa was rather slow, owing to the rush on the railway. We did not get here until Monday. Every man of the regiment is willing and ready for further orders.

In spite of the fact that the Friendly Sons were asked to contribute only $1 each toward a fund, contributions of a much larger amount are being received. Peter McDonnell wrote to Mr. Crimmins yesterday, inclosing a check for $100, saying that he had promised Col. Duffy before the command went South that he would look after the wives and mothers left behind. Isaac A. Hopper also sent $100. An appeal signed by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien has been sent to the members of the society.

Speaking of the situation, Mr. Crimmins said yesterday: "While we are willing and ready to do all we can for our boys in the field, there should be no occasion for calling on individuals for aid. It is a burning shame that the troops cannot get their pay from the State, and a still greater shame that they must come under the ban of a lot of incompetent men such as are in charge of the War Department.

"THE TIMES has been working along the right line, and I am heartily with it in its efforts to show up the incompetency that exists. The Government is not and should not feel itself above criticism, and should feel grateful that its shortcomings are pointed out so that a remedy can be applied."

FIVE BICYCLISTS INJURED.

Tandem Runs Into a Cab and a Triplet Is Also Smashed.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—James F. Murphy of 46 Plane Street had his skull fractured in a collision on North Broad Street at midnight last night. He may die. F. C. A. Baker of the Continental Hotel had a rib broken, C. B. Garrison of 27 Sussex Avenue and F. W. Thompson of 98 Emmet Street were seriously injured, and Harry D. Osborn of 27 Arch Street was bruised on the body.

Murphy and Osborn were riding a tandem wheel and Baker, Thompson, and Garrison a triplet. Near Gouverneur Street the triplet wheel was in collision with Richard Carbally's cab, in which were the Rev. Father A. H. Stern of St. Michael's Church and John D. Battin of 326 Belleville Avenue. The cab was wrecked, but the driver and occupants escaped injury. The triplet wheel was smashed and the riders hurled to the asphalt pavement.

Murphy and Osborn turned their wheel sharp to avoid the cab and ran into a lamppost. Murphy's head struck the post. He and Garrison and Thompson were sent to St. Michael's Hospital. Baker was removed to the Continental Hotel.

THE BROOKLYN NAVAL MILITIA.

The Second Battalion of the Naval Militia left Brooklyn yesterday, and went on board the training ship New Hampshire. The men assembled at the Flatbush Avenue Armory at 9:30 o'clock, and the assembly was sounded at 10:30. Friends and relatives filled the galleries, and in the street a large crowd was awaiting the Brooklyn sailor boys. Headed by Commander Stayton and Lieut. Commander Forshaw, the men marched along Fatbush Avenue and then down Fulton Street.

At the Borough Hall they were reviewed by President Grout, and at Court and Fulton Streets they met three bridge policemen, who cleared the way for them to the Brooklyn Bridge in honr of two of their number, Jacob Langthorn, Assistant Engineer of the Department of Bridges, and Kingsley D. Martin, son of the Chief Engineer of the bridge. They crossed the bridge in a special train, and went by the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad to Twenty-eighth Street.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

Children Not to Join in the Offering for Sick Soldiers and Sailors.

THE SALARY SCHEDULE PASSED

Board Votes to Pay the Board of Education's Employes for June — Much Miscellaneous Business Transacted.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon, by a vote of 10 to 8, declined the proposition of the Red Cross Relief Committee to permit the school children of the two boroughs to be invited to join in a National children's offering for the benefit of the sick soldiers and sailors of the present war.

The subject came up in a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Education, inclosing the suggestion of the Red Cross Committee and a letter from Felix Adler warmly approving it. The Red Cross Committee's idea is to invite an offering of one cent from each child in the public schools of all the States and Territories on the last day of the school year, the money to be sent to Frederick D. Tappen, Treasurer, to be used as indicated.

A motion by Mr. Agar to approve the Red Cross Committee's recommendation precipitated a debate. Mr. Eustis said it had been the uniform custom to forbid New York schools being turned into places of begging, and he would not like to see the custom relaxed.

Objections of Others.

Mr. Anderson said the motion was one that it was easier to vote for than against, but that as the custom had been that schools should not be made places for taking contributions, he should vote against it.

Mr. Maclay said Mr. Agar's resolution would establish a bad precedent, and Mr. Mack said the money would really come from the parents, and that of the large number of children some might be those of parents who cannot afford to spare even a cent.

Mr. Agar, with some heat, said the proposition to take up the offering was based on the principles of charity and humanity. There was no danger of establishing any precedent. The Red Cross Society existed by the unanimous consent of Europe and America. For New York to refuse to join in this National offering, as proposed, would be to damage her reputation with the American people. And, said he, if there are other sympathies here, they should be stamped out.

Following a suggestion of President Hubbell, Mr. Burlingham offered, as a substitute to Mr. Agar's motion, one granting permission to principals of schools to receive on the last day of the school year an offering of not more than one cent from each pupil in his school. Mr. Agar accepted the substitute, and then the board voted it down, 10 to 8, Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Bannard, Eustis, Kelly, Ketcham, Little, Maclay, Mack, and McSweeney voting in the negative.

The Salary Schedule.

The board adopted the teachers' salary schedule in much the shape it was reported by a special committee on June 8, the main features of which have been published. A number of amendments offered by Messrs. Eustis and Little were rejected. Messrs. Ketchum, Little, and Maclay voted against the schedule on its final passage.

The board directed the Committee on Supplies to certify the pay rolls of the officers, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education for the month of June, amounting to $6,740.76. Mr. Little said that as Manhattan and the Bronx had paid the salaries of these employes of the central board for March, April, and May, he thought Brooklyn might properly pay those for June. Messrs. Ketchum, Lee, Little, Maclay, McSweeny, and Rice voted against the payment.

A report from the Committee on Studies approving the recommendations of the Board of Physicians appointed to examine applicants for licenses to teach was adopted. The recommendations provide for the appointment of an oculist and aurist as consultant to the Board of Physicians in doubtful cases, and that no applicants be accepted who have not been successfully vaccinated.

The report of the Board of Borough Superintendents showed the register number of pupils on May 31 to be 209,725 and the average daily attendance for the month 188,625. The whole number of regular teachers, including Principals, May 31, was 4,870, or 409 more than were employed a year before. The number of children refused admission through lack of accommodation was 1,398.

High School Annexes.

For annexes to the Boys' High School, Girls' High School, and Mixed High School the board set apart rooms in Public Schools 67, 9, and 63, and made a formal request that these three schools be admitted to membership in the University of the State of New York.

The license of Miss Mary A. Callahan was not renewed because of a violation by her of the by-laws relating to corporal punishment, and Mrs. Augusta Reed, Principal of School 142, was censured for failing to report a violation of those by-laws confessed to her by Miss Callahan.

A petition signed by 8,000 persons protesting against the plan of the Committee on Studies to make the new school at Henry, Scammel and Gouverneur Streets a one department school for classes of girls only, was referred to the Committee on Studies.

The Board of Borough Superintendents was requested to nominate from the eligible list as many teachers as possible and present their names to the School Board at its next meeting in order that they may be appointed to begin work in September. Helene Merner was appointed to be a special teacher in German. Albert P. Marble and Clarence E. Meleney were elected Associate Superintendents to succeed themselves. Their term of office is six years and annual salary $4,000.

The Borough Superintendent submitted a compilation of statistics from the various schools showing the number of vacant seats on May 14, the number of pupils in classes in excess of proper accommodation, and the number of children on the lists of those waiting for admission, the figures being 24,667, 14,468, and 2,607, respectively.

THE AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY.

Attached to the brief submitted to the Board of Public Improvements, Tuesday, by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in support of the Ramapo Water Company's proposition to furnish to the city by contract an auxiliary water supply, were copies of petitions "representing $30,000,000,000 in property values," from fire underwriters, real estate owners and agents, bankers, hotel keepers, and others, with resolutions of the Board of Trade and Transportation and of the Chamber of Commerce, which were presented to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in September, 1895, urging the necessity of securing a better and adequate water supply.

J. Montgomery Hare, who signed this brief or argument as President of the Board of Underwriters, said yesterday that in using these petitions there had been no intention or thought of misleading the Board of Public Improvements, as they were given with their proper dates and for what they were worth. He said that personally he did not favor the acceptance of the Ramapo Water Company's proposition, as he did not think it advisable for the city to be in any way dependent for its water supply upon a corporation.

John H. Washburn, Vice President of the Home Insurance Company, represented the Board of Underwriters at Tuesday's hearing. He is an active worker for a high-pressure water supply. To the question "How is it that petitions addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in 1895 are found doing duty in the Ramapo Water Company's brief submitted to the Board of Public Improvements in 1898?" Mr. Washburn replied by saying that the need for a better water supply is as imperative now, notwithstanding the completion and use of the new aqueduct, as it was then, and that, while he could not speak for every individual firm or company that signed those petitions, he had no doubt whatever that 95 per cent. of them stand now precisely where they did in 1895. There was not time, he said, between the notice of the hearing and the date fixed for it to duplicate those petitions, or it could readily have been done. Mr Washburn said he did not favor the Ramapo Water Company particularly, but he was earnestly in favor of a high pressure water supply.

Concerning the alleged inadequacy of the Croton water supply, Chief Engineer Birdsall declared, however, that 50,000,000,000 gallons of water is running to waste from the Croton dam annually, which is at the rate of 137,000,000 gallons a day, or almost one-half the daily consumption of water in Manhattan

NO WAR OF CONQUEST.

Bostonians Meet and Oppose the Alleged Tendency the Government Shows Toward Imperialism.

BOSTON, June 15.—A mass-meeting was held in Faneuil Hall this afternoon, the object of which was to enter an earnest protest against the so-called policy of imperialism into which, it seemed to be the sentiment of the meeting, this country is being carried. The attendance was large and many prominent men occupied seats on the platform. Among them were Edward Atkinson, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Henry W. Lamb, John Ritchie, Dr. Lincoln S. Stone, Erving Winslow, and W. Putnam. Gamaliel Bradford acted as presiding officer of the meeting. Letters of regret were read from Clarence Fiske, Henry W. Peabody, and Prof. W. R. Thayer of Harvard.

The speakers were the Rev. Charles G. Ames, Moorfield Story, and George E. McNeil.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that a war begun as an "unselfish endeavor to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending the unhappy situation in Cuba," must not be perverted into a war of conquest; that any annexation of territory as a result of this war would be a violation of the National faith pledged in the joint resolution of Congress, which declared that the United States disclaimed "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over Cuba," except for the pacification thereof, a disclaimer which was intended to mean that this country had no selfish purpose in making war, and which, in spirit, applies to every other possession of Spain.

It was also resolved that our first duty is to cure the evils of our own country, the corrupt Government, of which New York and Pennsylvania afford only conspicuous examples, the disturbed relations between labor and capital, our disordered currency, our unjust system of taxation, the debasing influence of money at elections and on legislation, and the use of offices as spoils, and, when we have shown that we can protect the rights of men within our borders, like the colored race at the South and the Indians in the West, and that we can govern great cities like New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, it will be time to consider whether we can wisely invite distant populations of alien race and flag and of traditions unlike our own to become our subjects and accept our rule as our fellow-citizens and take part in governing us. It was voted at the closing of the meeting to appoint a conference committee to act in conjunction with other bodies which are being organized throughout the country to discourage the imperialist movement, and John Fiske, D. O. Haskin, and E. Stevens were chosen.

THE ARGONAUTA'S CREW.

Captives from a Prize Ship Want to Return to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Attorney General has referred to the Navy Department an appeal by Capt. Laze and the twelve members of the crew of the prize steamer Argonauta to be allowed to go to Cuba. The Argonauta was captured by the Nashville April 29 off Cienfuegos, and was condemned as a prize. Her officers and crew were released upon giving their parole not to take up arms against the United States during the present war.

They represent that their families live in Cuba, and ask permission to join them, promising to observe their parole. The Navy Department has been obliged to refuse this request, contenting itself with giving the men their liberty.

KEY WEST, June 15.—The released crews of the prize Spanish merchantmen have failed in the attempt to reach Havana. They cabled Gen. Blanco to ask if a ship carrying them would be allowed to enter the harbor. He replied that if the ship displayed a white flag it would be met outside Havana by a Spanish steamer bearing a similar flag, and that they would be taken ashore.

When the Spaniards consulted Commodore Remey he shattered the whole project, declaring that the crews might go anywhere except to Havana.

VOLUNTEERS FIGHT REGULARS.

The Soldiers Have a Pitched Battle Near Fort Monroe.

HAMPTON, Va., June 15.—A fight in which about 100 regulars from Fort Monroe and as many Maryland troops stationed at Old Point participated took place between 11 and 12 o'clock last night at Phoebus, a suburban town a mile below this city. Several of the Maryland men were painfully injured, but no one was dangerously hurt.

The regulars assembled near a saloon shortly before 11 o'clock, and half an hour later were attacked by the volunteers, who threw stones and other missiles at the house. The fusillade was kept up for some time, the regulars replying by hurling empty beer bottles through the windows. The attacking party was finally driven off, but the fighting was renewed later, and a number of men were hit by stones and beer bottles. The police were powerless. A detachment of volunteers from the camp at Fort Monroe finally appeared and put the belligerents to flight. The trouble was the outcome of uncomplimentary remarks concerning the military training of the Maryland men.

RECORD RUN WITH PROJECTILES.

Freight Goes from Chicago to Denver in 38 Hours 32 Minutes.

DENVER, June 15.—The trainload of projectiles and explosives from New York en route to Mare Island, San Francisco, went through from Chicago to Denver in record-breaking time. The ten cars of freight were hauled across the prairies and up the Rocky Mountain slope in 38 hours 32 minutes, whereas the regular running time for freight between Chicago and Denver is about 60 hours.

The Burlington Road made the great run. With barely a moment's delay in Denver, a Denver and Rio Grande engine was attached to the train and its journey across the mountains was begun. Two engines will be used in crossing the pass, and the Rio Grande officials hope to maintain the rate of speed at which it was rushed west from Chicago.

HOTEL WAITER DIED RICH.

He Left $30,000 from Tips and Wages for Charity.

BOSTON, Mass., June 15.—John Kelly, over eighty years old, wandered into Police Headquarters to-day looking for advice as to the proper method of disposing of seventeen bank books, representing $28,000 deposits and $2,000 accumulated interest, which he carried in his hand.

They belonged to Patrick Fay, who died at the Carney Hospital last Thursday. Fay was one of the old-time hotel waiters of Boston. He was about eighty years old when he died, and until about seventy-three years old had been actively employed, and had amassed the fortune. He lived at 8 Tyler Street as a bachelor, had no relatives, and was an absolutely lonely man. Of a frugal disposition, all he knew of financiering was that it was good policy to save as much as he could in the savings banks. He confided in his old friend Kelly that he had saved all the money he received in tips for fifty years, and, when he realized his days were numbered, he made a will leaving all his property to the Carney Hospital, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Home for Destitute Children, and four other Catholic charitable institutions.

He intrusted his bankbook to Kelley, who says he formed Fay's acquaintance while enjoying a sun bath in the park five years ago. Kelley told the police that Fay wanted him to receive all his property, but as he had enough of his own to care for him through life he persuaded him to make a will leaving it to public charities. When Judge Fallon, the public administrator of Fay's estate, called upon him for the bankbooks yesterday he refused to surrender them until satisfied about his legal right.

TOOK ACONITE BY MISTAKE.

Woman Near Poughkeepsie Dies Through a Druggist's Error.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 15.—Mrs. Frank Bush of Salt Point, Dutchess County, sent to the village store for some laudanum last night, and the clerk gave aconite by mistake. She took a small dose of the aconite and died after three hours of terrible agony. Mrs. Bush had been troubled with insomnia and used laudanum to induce sleep. The clerk has not been arrested.

Coroner Wilber has charge of the case and an inquest will be held.

Mrs. Bush had taken laudanum by a doctor's order, it is said, and at present there seems nothing in the case to indicate anything but a terrible mistake.

The GORHAM Co'y.

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invite attention to their splendid collection of

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The GORHAM Company's fifty years of experience, their model workshops and large capital, combined with the great skill of their silverworkers and artists, enable them to offer these wares in greater variety and at lower prices than would be otherwise possible.

BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET
23 Maiden Lane

FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Executive Board of the Protective Association Meets—List of Tradespeople Needing Work.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the New York Soldiers and Sailors' Families Protective Association was held yesterday at the office of Emerson McMillin, 40 Wall Street, the President of the association, Major John Byrne, presiding. Reports received from all standing committees showed that the work undertaken by the association is progressing satisfactorily.

John Crane, Chairman of the Committee on Investigation and Relief, reported 328 cases in hand, of which 256 have been reported upon and relief afforded where necessary, the remainder being under investigation.

Several members of the War Relief Commission of the National Society of New England Women were present and took part in the discussion of methods for doing the relief work.

Andrew A. McCormick reported that the managers of Carnegie Music Hall had donated it for a war concert and a lecture by W. Bourke Cockran, and the committee was authorized to arrange for such lecture and concert.

The association has issued a statement telling of the number of relatives of men in service who want work. Some of these refuse all other assistance. These people are anxious and thoroughly competent to earn an honest livelihood if they have a chance. The association expresses its capability to furnish deserving candidates for every one in need of help. Among those who have applied for work are.

Men—One mechanic, one waiter, six watchmen, one printer, one painter, four laborers, one plate printer, one engineer, second class; one driver, and one bookkeeper. Women—Three on feathers and waists, five housework, two light work, five housecleaning, one work at home, one folder in laundry, two saleswomen, one milliner, three nurses, one waitress, one janitress, and one laundress.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

The Medical Staff Is to Report on Board To-day.

Arrangements are being made for the sailing of the army hospital ship Relief, which is expected to depart for Southern waters on Wednesday next. The changes in the interior construction of the vessel have been completed, and she is now taking on stores at the Morgan Iron Works, where she is also receiving her finishing touches.

The members of the Medical Staff will report on board to-day and form their messes. The staff is composed of the following officers: Major George H. Forney, Surgeon in Chief; W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon and Major of Volunteers; Assistant Surgeons, Francis Metcalf of Buffalo, Randolph Myers of Washington, and Llewellyn P. Williamson of St. Louis; Microscopist, William W. Gray of the Medical Museum at Washington; Acting Assistant Surgeons, Ernest C. Schultz of New York, Thomas A. Smith of New York, and Frederick McG. Hartsack of Baltimore. Six women nurses from the Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore, are expected to report within a few days.

The Ice Plant Fund.

The members of the Ice Plant Auxiliary of the American National Red Cross were rejoicing yesterday in the receipt of $500. The gift was conditional upon the success of the auxiliary in raising the sum necesary for the purchase of an ice plant, and the giver's name was withheld. Both of these conditions were complied with. The work of collecting money for a second plant is well under way.

Robbers Burn Three Persons.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 15.—Near Wetumka last night William Gurden, his wife, and William Curlie, all white, were burned in the house of the former. Gurden had the reputation of keeping a hoard of gold, and there is little doubt that the three persons were murdered by robbers and the house fired. Bloodhounds have been put on the tracks of the guilty persons.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major William Crozier, Inspector General of Volunteers, (Captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army,) will proceed to the works of the Bethlehem Iron Company, South Bethlehem, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of gun carriages, and on completion thereof will return to his proper station.

Second Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, Eighth Cavalry, will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Ramsay, Seventh Artillery, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Miller R. Downing, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence of the staff of a Brigade Commander in the Third Army Corps.

The following-named additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, having completed their duties in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, will proceed to Atlanta and report for duty to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Gulf, and by letter to the Commanding General of that department: Major George T. Holloway, Major Seymour Howell, Major Clifford S. Walton, Major Moses R. Doyon, Major George E. Pickett, Major Robert S. Smith.

Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, having reported to the Surgeon General of the Army, will proceed to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to Major Gen. William M. Graham, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty in that corps.

Major Charles L. Woodbury, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, for assignment to duty with the Third Army Corps.

Major William Crozier, Inspector General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to the artillery posts at Sheridan Point, Va., and Fort Washington, Md.; those in the vicinity of Baltimore, Md.; Delaware City, Del.; New York City, eastern entrance of Long Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, R. I.; Boston Harbor, Portsmouth, and Portland, Me., upon duty of inspection and instruction.

Major Beecher B. Ray, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to and take station at Chicago.

The Army Retiring Board convened at San Francisco, by order, dated Feb. 24, is dissolved.

Major James G. Harbord, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, (Second Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry,) will report, without delay, to Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Denver for examination as to fitness for promotion, and, upon conclusion of his examination will return to his proper station.

An Army Retiring Board is ordered to meet at San Francisco, at the call of the President thereof, for examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. Frank M. Coxe, Deputy Paymaster General; Major Robert H. White, Surgeon; First Lieut. Morris K. Barroll, Adjutant, Third Artillery, Recorder.

Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, Fourth Cavalry, is ordered to report to Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam, United States Volunteers, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

First Lieut. Lutz Wahl, Twenty-first Infantry, now at Jackson, Miss., will proceed without delay to Columbus, Miss., and report to Col. H. H. Sargent, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, for duty as mustering officer for that regiment in place of First Lieut. Magnus O. Hollis, Fourth Infantry, who was detailed for that duty, but is not at present available.

First Lieut. Louis Ostheim, Sixth Artillery, will join Light Battery G of his regiment.

Second Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, Eighth United States Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the Vincennes University, Vincennes, Ind., and will proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, and report to Brig. Gen. William J. McKee, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp.

Major T. H. Cummings, Second Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon,

THE MINNEAPOLIS'S CRUISE

Exciting Incidents of That Vessel's Recent Scout Work Told by a Man on Board.

HARVARD CHASED BY MISTAKE

Thrilling Flight Through the Harbor of St. Thomas at Night to Escape Three Spanish Warships.

Evans C. Sorenson, now living in Brooklyn, who served on board the United States cruiser Minneapolis as chief yeoman during her recent cruise in the Atlantic, where she was doing scout duty and looking out for Cervera's fleet, the whereabouts of which were then still a mystery, yesterday gave the following account of the trip:

"On May 17, after having chased steamers and sailing vessels numbering about four or five per day, but always to find them anything but Spaniards, and so of no use to us, we sighted smoke on the horizon and immediately made for whatever it might be at full speed. Without being able to see our signals, the steamer, from which smoke was coming in great volumes, had turned tail and was running away from us as fast as she could go. There was no doubt in the minds of any of us as to her identity, as we put her down as being one of Spain's auxiliary cruisers. There was great excitement, as after an hour's chase we could see quite plainly that we were gaining on her at the rate of about a half knot to the hour.

"At least thirty of the men on deck were so eager to catch her before dark that, though they had been working very hard for the past two months on poor food and very little sleep, they volunteered to go down in the firerooms and help the firemen and coal passers to get steam up to a higher pressure.

"After running at a speed of twenty-two to twenty-three knots about four hours, we made her out to be the Harvard, one of our own auxiliary cruisers, who had taken us for one of Spain's big cruisers, and for whom she would of course be no match, having such a light battery. We had burned on board of our vessel about seventy five tons of coal, only to meet with a disappointment which we all felt very keenly.

"On May 19, being short of coal and very near St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, we ran in there, going through the narrow channel leading into the harbor at a speed of about two or three knots, and anchored inside of that fine harbor about 11 A. M. Coal was immediately put on board and brought alongside by about 300 natives in forty small barges, who continued to coal ship that afternoon and all night. Owing to there having been so many vessels we could get very little food, of which we stood much in need, the only things abundant there being limes and pineapples, which we purchased in great quantities.

"After having taken aboard 800 tons of coal, it being then 5 P. M. of May 20, the authorities notified us that there were three large Spanish cruisers sighted standing off the harbor, and then they very kindly informed us that we must leave the harbor before noon of the next day.

Pilot Afraid to Help.

"Our Captain, knowing that we were no match for any of Spain's three vessels, decided to run the gantlet after dark. He sent for a pilot to whom he offered $500 to take us through the narrow outlet at a high rate of speed, and that we would drop him an boat as we had passed the Spanish vessels lying in wait for us outside. He held up both hands in horror, saying that we would surely be sunk on the rocks going at high speed, and if we escaped that danger we would surely be sunk by the Spaniards.

"Seeing that the pilot would not come at any price, our Captain, just before dark, placed a lantern on each side of the narrow outlet; then waited until 9 P. M. The ship was brilliantly lit up throughout, but suddenly all lights were put out and the men were placed at their guns with orders to keep them loaded and to fire at the word of command. He then gave the order to the engine room to go ahead at full speed, which was done, and we went through the passage safely at a speed of about twenty knots.

"When we got outside we sighted a light three miles off our starboard bow. We headed in that direction, and the order was given to close all watertight compartments and to stand by for a shock, it being our Captain's intention to run down the warship with the light should she attempt to fire on us. Having reached within 300 yards of her and no shots being fired, our Captain changed his course just in time to avoid striking, and we passed her at terrific speed with about ten yards to spare. In passing we gave a loud blast on our siren and swept out into the darkness. I can only imagine their surprise on that vessel, it being a dark night, all our lights out, and only an indistinct mass flashing by them with such an unearthly scream.

All Ready for Battle.

"We stood at our stations ready for battle until 3 A. M., when we were told to lie down alongside of our stations, if we wanted any sleep. At 5:30 A. M., being close to San Juan, Puerto Rico, we sighted a bark heading for that harbor. We made all speed for her, finally hailing her about six miles from Morro Castle, which could be plainly seen in the distance. We ordered her to hoist her colors, and she answered by hoisting the Spanish colors.

"A great shout went up on board of our vessel. We all thought she would prove to be an Englishman, and we sent a boat to her with an officer in charge, (Lieut. Wright,) who found her to be the Maria Dolores of Bilbao, bound from Rio Janeiro to Puerto Rico with 1,000 tons of coal, thirty-seven days out. Being in range of the Spanish shore batteries we got a wire hawser aboard of her as soon as possible, and towed her twenty miles to sea, put on board of her a prize crew consisting of Ensign Sticht and eight men, with orders to proceed to Charleston, S. C.

"About three hours later we met the Harvard, who informed us that she had been chased all night by two Spanish gunboats, they having first appeared off the Cuban coast. We arranged to capture those two gunboats at all hazards. After dark, when we arrived off the Cuban coast, the Harvard remained brilliantly lighted, while we were in perfect darkness, the intention being for the Harvard to act as a decoy for bringing them out, and as soon as that happened, we would receive them with 'open arms.' They evidently smelled a rat, however, as they did not make their expected appearance.

"Two days later we joined Schley's fleet off Santiago. The order came over that the bombardment was to take place at 7:30 P. M. We got into line of battle, but at about 7:15 the order came saying that the firing would not begin before the next day. We remained in position all night. At 6 A. M. the next day we sighted smoke. The St. Paul was immediately sent after whatever it might be. Excitement was rife. We all expected it was a Spanish gunboat, but two hours later the St. Paul came back, escorting a large tugboat flying a white flag, with 'Associated Press' in large red letters.

"A signal from the flagship then told us: 'Proceed to Key West with dispatches and take on coal.' Our Captain protested, pleading to be kept with the fleet until after the bombardment, but without success. We had to go, and arrived there three days later, where I received my second honorable discharge from the United States Navy as a chief yeoman.

"EVANS C. SORENSON."

Cornell's Crew at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 15.—The Cornell crew, which is to occupy William E. Clark's place at Harrison's Landing, a small cluster of houses situated on the banks of the Thames, about three miles above New London, reached their training quarters about 10 o'clock to-night, arriving on the boat train over the Central Vermont Railroad, due in this city at 9:50.

Fire at Fort William, Ontario.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., June 15.—McDougall's brick block on Simpson Street was burned early this morning. Yard Master Holland of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, with his wife and children, occupied the fourth floor. A baby was killed and the other members of the family were seriously injured.

Telegraph Company Enlarges.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company certified to the Secretary of State to-day that it had increased its capital stock from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The liabilities of the company are $431,000

LEITER'S LOSSES REDUCED.

Armour's Control Imparts Confidence to the Chicago Market and It Closes Higher.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Arrangements for the closing of the Leiter deal have been completed. Final papers were placed before Joseph Leiter to-day, and 7,000,000 bushels of cash wheat were consigned to P. D. Armour, who will henceforth control all the Leiter holdings.

Armour has already begun to dispose of his holdings, and unless the coming crop is harvested sooner than anticipated it seems likely that the immense line of wheat in the Northwest will be consumed there.

It is stated that Leiter will not lose as much as was generally believed. Armour's assumption of the burden is said to have meant at least $2,000,000 for Leiter. That much loss would be incurred if the immense line of wheat had to be merchandised by trustees, with the probability of a declining market. The loans made to Leiter by the local banks aggregate nearly $7,000,000. Each bank was careful to protect itself with wide margins that would insure against loss. Interviews with a number of the bankers interested show that they are all satisfied with the transfer of the deal to Armour.

A seemingly sublime confidence that Armour knows how to market cash wheat sent prices up all around to-day in the wheat pit. June wheat closed 3c higher for the day, July, 2¼c; September, 1½@1⅝c, and December, 1⅞c.

The placing in the hands of P. D. Armour all the cash wheat in this country upon which banks had made advances to Leiter was the chief reason for a very firm opening in the wheat pit. With the assurance that this immense volume of cash wheat would not be allowed to come on the market in such overwhelming abundance as to demoralize prices, buying became more liberal and investors displayed confidence.

Corn advanced 1⅝c and oats 1¼c. Provisions rose 42½c in pork, 12½c in lard, and 17½c in ribs.

L. Z. Leiter has taken charge of all Joseph Leiter's affairs and will settle all of his obligations and collect all of his accounts. The final transfer from the younger to the elder Leiter was made to-day. Though Joseph Leiter will be available to supply such information as may be needed from time to time in straightening out his affairs, he is as much out of the deal as if he had never been in it.

This action removes the last vestige of uncertainty and uneasiness that Joseph Leiter's creditors might have had, and is unquestionably of great importance to the wheat market.

The arrangement effected Tuesday, whereby P. D. Armour will distribute the Leiter cash wheat in the United States, Alexander Geddes in Great Britain, and the Illinois Trust and Saving Bank in France, will continue.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST LEITER.

An English Insurance Company Claims $81,915 on European Risks.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes received another attachment yesterday against Joseph Leiter, the Chicago grain operator, for $81,915, in favor of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company of England, on claims for insurance on shipments of grain to Europe. Copies of the attachment were served on the Chase National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the Bank of Montreal, Otto E. Lohrke & Co. and Baring, Magoun & Co. A warrant of attachment was also issued to the Sheriff of Kings County. The Hanover Bank notified the Sheriff that it had nothing belonging to Mr. Leiter.

Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse are attorneys for the plaintiff. The attachment was granted by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court.

TSCHIGORIN BEATS PILLSBURY.

Eleventh Round of the Chess Tournament in Vienna Played.

VIENNA, June 15.—This morning the eleventh round of the international chess tournament was begun in this city. The players were paired as follows:

Janowski vs. Blackburne, Schiffers vs. Showalter, Tarrasch vs. Schlechter, Alapin vs. Marco, Walbrodt vs. Steinitz, Burn vs. Maroczy, Trenchard vs. Halprin, Baird a bye, Caro vs. Lipke, and Pillsbury vs. Tschigorin.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the first adjournment was taken. Caro and Lipke had drawn. Blackburne, Alapin, Halprin and Pillsbury seemed to have winning chances, while the other games were even.

In the afternoon and evening sitting the following results were arrived at: Janowski and Blackburne drew; Schiffers and Showalter adjourned their game again, it being in favor of the former; Tarrasch beat Schlechter; Alapin downed Marco; Walbrodt and Steinitz adjourned their game, the position being in favor of Walbrodt; Burn and Maroczy adjourned their game, with the position in favor of the latter; Trenchard and Halprin drew; Tschigorin beat Pillsbury.

The scores up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7½	2½	Pillsbury	7	3
Baird	2	1	*Schiffers	3½	5½
*Blackburne	3½	5½	Schlechter	4	7
*Burn	6	3	*Showalter	3½	5½
Caro	3½	7½	*Steinitz	5	5
Halprin	4½	6½	Tarrasch	8½	1½
Janowski	6½	3½	Trenchard	3½	7½
Lipke	5½	5½	*Tschigorin	6½	3½
Marco	4½	6½	*Walbrodt	5½	3½
*Maroczy	5½	4½			

*Adjourned games.

The twelfth round will be played on Friday, the order of play being as follows:

Caro, a bye; Halprin vs. Baird, Maroczy vs. Trenchard, Steinitz vs. Burn, Marco vs. Walbrodt, Schlechter vs. Alapin, Showalter vs. Tarrasch, Blackburne vs. Schiffers, Pillsbury vs. Janowski, and Tschigorin vs. Lipke.

To-morrow the adjourned games from to-day and the Blackburne vs. Tschigorin game, adjourned on Monday, will have to be resumed.

GOLF AT GARDEN CITY.

J. A. McCord Wins the First Members' Tournament.

The Island City Golf Club of Garden City, L. I., held its first members' tournament of the season yesterday, the first prize being a silver cup. The finish was a close one, J. A. McCord winning by a net score of 84 strokes from 6 strokes handicap. His actual score of 90 is:

J. A. McCord—
Out .....4 6 6 4 5 5 5 5 6 4—45
In .....4 5 4 5 6 5 5 7 4—45
Total 90

The only scratch man was H. M. Harriman, who recently made a new record for the Oakland Club links. He did not do his best, however, and his score was third in the gross score order of the day. Ten members finished. They are, with handicaps and total results:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
J. A. McCord	90	6	84
J. Fuller	88	2	86
T. Hollister	116	25	91
Harold Godwin	107	15	92
Wilt Baldwin	134	40	94
E. L. Hubble	112	18	94
Jairt Raib, Jr.	120	25	95
C. P. Turner	115	20	95
H. M. Harriman	95	0	95
J. E. Merritt	120	18	102

SECOND DAY AT ASCOT.

Rothschild's Jacquemart Wins the Royal Hunt Cup.

LONDON, June 15.—At the second day's racing at Ascot Heath, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's four-year-old bay colt Jacquemart won the Royal Hunt Cup.

This event is for a piece of plate, value 500 sovereigns, with 1,500 sovereigns in specie (1,000 sovereigns from the Trustees and 500 sovereigns from the Master of the Buckhounds), added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit, the second to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. Twenty horses ran, including James R. Keene's bay colt St. Cloud II. and the Lorrillard-Beresford stables' chestnut colt Berzak

This race was run over the New Mile (seven furlongs and sixteen yards), and the result in detail was as follows:

Leopold de Rothschild's four-year-old b. c. Jacquemart, by Martagon, 118 pounds.....1
Mr. H. J. Higham's ch. c., Fostop, 99.....2
Mr. Reid Walker's six-year-old br. h. Dinna Forget, 116.....3

Stevens Tennis Champion.

ORANGE, N. J., June 15.—Richard D. Stevens, the St. George Cricket Club expert, won the tennis championship of New Jersey on the grounds of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station this afternoon by defeating Stephen C. Millett, the New York Tennis Club champion, in three straight sets in the final round. As J. Parmley Paret, the present champion, is in Europe and will not defend the title, Stevens takes the championship by default.

NEW YORKS BEATEN AGAIN

Rusie's Poor Work in Two Innings Proved Disastrous in Brooklyn Yesterday.

LOCALS WEP WEAK IN BATTING

Made Only Six Hits Off Yeager, and Are Now in Seventh Place—Good Fielding by Both Teams.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	33	14	.702
Boston	31	17	.646
Cleveland	30	18	.625
Baltimore	26	18	.591
Chicago	26	22	.542
Pittsburg	26	23	.531
New York	24	23	.511
Philadelphia	19	23	.432
Brooklyn	18	26	.409
Washington	18	30	.375
St. Louis	16	31	.340
Louisville	15	35	.300

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 1.
Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 6.
Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 1.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 0.
Baltimore, 8; Washington, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 3.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis.

As a result of another defeat at the hands of the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday afternoon the New Yorks are now in the second division, the Pittsburgs taking sixth place by virtue of their victory over the Clevelands. It was the same old tale all over again. The New Yorks did not bat hard enough to beat a team of six men.

Rusie, who has heretofore been fortunate against the Brooklyns, was not an enigma. He gave six bases on balls, was hit safely eleven times, and his throwing when called upon in a play was poor. He did something yesterday that has rarely occurred during his career, and that was to force in a run by a base on balls. This happened in the fourth inning, when he seemed to lose all his cunning, and the Brooklyns made more than enough runs to win. There were several periods in the game, however, when Rusie won well deserved applause for his clever pitching.

In the third inning the home team had New York's pitcher in a tight place. First and second base were occupied, with only one out. The batter was La Chance whom he fooled on three out-curves. The next man got a base on balls and then for the first time in many days Rusie displayed speed, and retired Tucker on the swift in-curves. The effort, however, seemed to have a disastrous effect, as in the next inning he went to pieces. After the fourth inning he recovered somewhat and did good work, the Brooklyn's run in the seventh inning being due to his poor throwing to second base to catch Tucker.

Yeager pitched a clever game for the Brooklyns and demonstrated that he ranks among the best pitchers in the league. He had an abundance of speed at his command, but did not resort wholly to speed to win. Every now and then he served up slow curves with the same arm and leg movements that he went through when speeding the ball over the plate. Two of the six hits which he allowed were made in the third inning, which, aided by a sacrifice, netted the New Yorks their solitary run. The fielding behind him was of the kind that generally wins games. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Tiernan, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, rf	1	1	1	0	0	David, ss	0	1	2	4	0
La'ch'ce, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Van Hn, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Beckard, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Hart'n, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Tucker, 1b	2	2	14	2	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Hallm'n, 2b	0	1	0	7	1	Joyce, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Shindle, 3b	1	0	1	4	1	Bitch'y, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, c	1	1	2	2	0	Warner, c	0	1	7	0	0
Yaeger, p	0	1	2	2	0	Rusie, p	0	1	2	2	2
Total	6	11	27	18	2	Total	1	6	24	10	2

Brooklyn .....0 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 0—6
New York .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned run—Brooklyn, 1. Stolen base—Jones. Two-base hits—Ryan, Hallman. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Davis, Joyce; Tiernan, Shindle. First base on balls—Off Yeager, 1; off Rusie, 6. Struck out—By Yeager, 1; by Rusie, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; New York, 8. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews. Attendance, 2,674.

Baltimore, 8; Washington, 1.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—The home team and the Washingtons played off a postponed game to-day, the former winning handily. Maul, the Baltimore pitcher, was in fine shape. Score:

Washington .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Baltimore .....3 0 0 0 5 0 0 . .—8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 3. Base hits—Washington, 6; Baltimore, 9. Errors—Washington, 4; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Washington, Mercer, Donovan, and McGuire; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 0.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Griffith, the Orphans' pitcher, aided by good support, allowed but one of the St. Louis players to reach third base to-day. Score:

Chicago .....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 . .—4
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Base hits—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; St. Louis, Esper and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 6.

BOSTON, June 15.—Although the home team was weakened by the absence of Long and Hamilton, Philadelphia was beaten with the greatest ease to-day. The visitors could not bat Lewis, but their own pitchers were hit freely. Cross played a great game at short, his two errors being excusable. Score:

Boston .....2 1 0 5 0 1 1 2 . .—12
Philadelphia .....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 4—6

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Boston, 16; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Philadelphia, Dunkle, Pratt, Wheeler, and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, June 15. — The Colonels could not hit Breitenstein, and were never in the game. The fielding of Corcoran and McPhee was a feature. Catcher Wilson and Outfielder J. Clarke were given notice of their release to-day. Score:

Cincinnati .....0 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 0—5
Louisville .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 4. Errors—Louisville, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Vaughn; Louisville, Frazer and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Wood.

Pittsburg, 4; Cleveland, 3.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The Pittsburg team won its third consecutive game from the home team by bunching five hits in the seventh inning. Score:

Cleveland .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Pittsburg, Killen and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Buffalo, 2.
At Providence—Rochester, 5; Providence, 2.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Toronto, 3.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 5; Montreal, 4.

Howard Gould's New Yacht.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 15.—The handsome steel steam yacht Niagara, built at the shipyards of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company for Howard Gould of New York, left the wharves of the firm to-day for New York. When the yacht reached a point opposite Fourth Street wharf she grounded and remained fast for an hour. She was finally gotten off, and was taken outside of the mouth of Christiana River, where she came to anchor and a special lot of coal was placed aboard the vessel, to be used on the trial trip. Among those on the yacht were Howard Gould, the owner; Miss Kathadine Klemmons, James Kirkpatrick, Henry G. Morse, Edwin B. Sadler and F. D. Herbert.

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Royal Stag Made a Runaway Race of the Brookdale Handicap at a Mile and One-eighth.

DON DE ORO HAD THE SULKS

The Five Other Races, All Run on the Flat, Were Won by Formero, George Keene, Lambent, Rusher, and Geisha.

The race for the Brookdale Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, was the feature of the sport at the Gravesend track of The Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday, as several of the Suburban Handicap horses were starters for the event. It was about the liveliest betting race of the meeting, Don de Oro, Mirthful, and Lehman all being so well fancied by different sets of plungers that they alternated as favorites, and finally went to the post as about even choices for the event.

Royal Stag, who came here with a reputation earned in both England and South Africa, and who has been "touted" to win every race in which he has started except this one, turned out an easy winner, and so surprised every one, for in the last race in which he ran he appeared to find seven furlongs about as far as he cared to go. Yesterday the South African horse was full of running, however, and led from one end of the route to the other, appearing to win well in hand at that, for he easily moved away from Mirthful when Littlefield tried to catch and beat Royal Stag in the run through the stretch, and made the Morris colt look like a common selling plater rather than a possible winner of the American Derby. The Morris colt was not ridden in the way he best likes to run, in front of his field, though Littlefield had an easy chance to ride him in that position had he chosen to do so. Mirthful broke in front of the field and got the pole, but as soon as Royal Stag challenged for the lead, Littlefield surrendered it and fell back behind Royal Stag and Dr. Catlett. The latter gave place to Lehman on the back stretch, and so they ran to the head of the stretch. Meantime Don de Oro and On Deck were pegging away in the rear, each sulking and apparently trying to show which could go the slowest pace. They never cut any figure in the race.

Directly the horses entered the home-stretch Royal Stag shook off Lehman, and was romping home very handily when Littlefield set sail for Mirthful with Mirthful. The latter came at a fairly lively clip, but the instant that Williams heard him coming he gave Royal Stag one cut with the whip. That was all that was necessary to make him win by a length, Mirthful beating Lehman the same distance. The others were beaten off, Don de Oro running like a whipped cur all the while.

Sloan, the small jockey with a bad case of "the big head," was fined $50 for being impudent to the starter, an indignity which this idol of the race track soubrettes much resented as a limitation of the rights and prerogatives which he thinks he should enjoy since his conquest of England.

Formero, of course, took the opening race very handily, as he had only Theory to beat, Counsellor Wernberg having been scratched, and the other starters being of no account. George Keene had a similarly easy task in the second race, his only real competitor at any part of the journey being Sanders, who as easily defeated the rest of the field as Keene beat him.

In the selling race, at six furlongs, Lambent, who has been "knocking at the door" in all her recent races, had it opened to her yesterday. But it was a tight squeeze, as Rotterdam and Marsian were close up at the finish. Nick pulled up very lame after this race, and Tenspot had an attack of bleeding at the nose before the race was half run, and had to be walked home.

Rusher crawled out of the class of maidens in the fifth race after a sharp brush with Meddlesome, and Geisha had things all her own way in the last race of the day.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅘.

1—Formero, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, ch. c., by Conveth-Formosa, 115 pounds, 1 to 5 and out.. (Sloan)
2—Theory, E. L. Graves's b. f., 112, 5 to 1 and 1 to 4.....(Taral)
3—Ahom, G. E. Smith's br. c., 102, 15 to 1.. (Hewett)
4—Chandler, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 102, 100 to 1.. (Miller)

Won easily by two lengths; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50⅘.

1—George Keene, C. Fleischmann's Sons' b. c., by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 126 pounds, even money and 2 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Sanders, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 120, 3 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Doggett)
3—Van Antwerp, Bromley & Co.'s br. c., 114, 10 to 1.....(Taral)

Chalmers, 112, 4 to 1, (Williams,) and Wild Warrior, 110, 30 to 1, (Jackson,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16. No bid for the winner.

1—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., by Amphion-Starlight, 110 pounds, $900, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..... (Williams)
2—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 111, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Marsian, P. S. P. Randolph's ch. g., 5, 108, 7 to 1.....(Doggett)

Tr.tge, 5, 111, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Her Own, 4, 103, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Tremargo, 5, 111, 12 to 1, (O'Connell;) Handpress, 100, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Nick, 7, 112, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Tanis, 5, 109, 30 to 1, (McDermott;) Charentus, 4, 108, 40 to 1, (Garner;) Hanlon, 5, 108, 10 to 1, (Hewett;) and Ten Spot, 4, 108, 30 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Brookdale Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and one-eighth. Time—1:55⅘.

1—Royal Stag, J. S. Curtis's b. h., 5 years, by Highland Chief-Barcelona, 117 pounds, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Williams)
2—Mirthful, A. H. and D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3, 118, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Littlefield)
3—Lehman, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. h., 7, 119, 11 to 5.....(Sloan)

Don de Oro, 4, 126, 5 to 2, (Sims;) Dr. Catlett, 4, 126, 30 to 1, (Murphy,) and On Deck, 4, 126, 8 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; second, in a drive, by a length.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Rusher, W. C. Daly's ch. c., by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 107 pounds, $1,000, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Meddlesome, Arthur White's br. c., 102, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Tulane, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 108, 8 to 1.. (Sims)

Extreme, 102, 5 to 1, (Irving;) Charmante, 99, 8 to 1, (Sloan,) and Holdup, 102, 30 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $300 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Geisha, Arthur White's ch. f., 3 years, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 99 pounds, $2,000, 11 to 20 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 4, 104, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 123, 5 to 1.....(Sims)

Refugee, 5, 103, 80 to 1, (H. Brown;) Ortoland, 3, 89, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Howard S., 4, 112, 15 to 1, (Taral,) and King T., 106, 100 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; six lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Selling weights. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cormorant	115	Strangest	104
Mr. Clay	112	King's Pride	100
Falsebay	112	Holdon	100
Dr. Parker	104	Tyrba	100
		Lepida	97

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tragedian	126	Ben Eder	121
Semper Ego	123	Howard Mann	110
Isidor	122	Atlantus	101
		Merlin	94

THIRD RACE.—Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Jean Bereaud	125	Muggins	115
Kingdon	122	Croker	115
Miller	115	Frohsinn	115

FOURTH RACE.—Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
The Huguenot	122	Handball	117
Previous	117	Central Trust	117
		Latson	117

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs.

Laudeman	109	Sensational	101
Rappahannock	104	Handpress	101
Helmsdale	103	Bona Dea	100
Chalmers	101	Lydian	98
Prince Auckland	101	Lew Ryan	98

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Two miles.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Shillalah	172	Baby Bill	139
Forget	151	Valorous	132
Hatsoff	139	Brown Red	130

Coney Island Handicap.

Final entries for the Coney Island Handicap of $1,500, at six furlongs, to be run on Tuesday, will close to-day with the Clerk of the Course, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The entrance fee is $50, with half forfeit. The stake already has thirty-four eligible starters.

LADIES' TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The second day's contest in the tennis tournament for the National championship in ladies' singles, doubles, and mixed doubles was held this afternoon at the Philadelphia Cricket Club's grounds at Wissahickon Heights. The best contest of the afternoon was between Miss Wimer of Washington and Miss Crump of Philadelphia, who won by only the finest kind of playing.

Miss Jones, the Pacific Coast champion, won two matches to-day. In the semi-final she easily defeated Miss C. B. Neely of Chicago.

To-morrow Miss Jones will meet Miss Crump in the final. The winner will play Miss Juliette Atkinson, the present champion, for the championship of the United States.

In the semi-final of the ladies' doubles the Misses Atkinson had no trouble in beating Miss Rostall and Mrs. Beaumont. Summaries:

Ladies' Singles.—First Round—Miss Marian Jones, Nevada, beat Miss Kathleen Atkinson, New York, 6–4, 6–3.

Ladies' Singles.—Semi-finals—Miss Marian Jones, Nevada, beat Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, 6–0, 6–0.

Miss Helen Crump, Philadelphia, beat Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, D. C., 6–3, 2–6, 10–8.

Ladies' Doubles —Preliminary Round—Miss Maude Banks and Miss H. F. Steele, Philadelphia, beat Miss Helen Chapman and Miss Elsie Malone, Philadelphia, 6–2, 8–6.

Miss E. Restall and Mrs. E. Beaumont, Philadelphia; Misses K. and J. Atkinson, New York; Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, and Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, drew byes.

Ladies' Doubles.—Semi-finals—Misses J. and K. Atkinson, New York, beat Miss E. Restall and Mrs. E. Beaumont, Philadelphia, 6–1, 6–0.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss C. B. Neely, Chicago, and E. F. Fischer, New York, beat D. L. Magruder and Miss Henson, Philadelphia, 6–4, 6–4.

Miss Maud Banks and B. L. C. Griffith, Philadelphia; Miss Juliette Atkinson and R. D. Thurber, New York; Miss Arnold and F. S. Hovey, Philadelphia; W. Jordan, Philadelphia, and Miss K. Atkinson, New York; Miss E. Rostall and W. Hoskins, Philadelphia; Miss H. Chapman and J. B. Hill, Philadelphia; Miss H. F. Steele and Mr. Rowland, Philadelphia, all drew byes.

Mixed Doubles—First round: Miss J. Atkinson and R. D. Thurber, New York, beat Miss Maud Banks and B. L. C. Griffith, Philadelphia, 6–2, 6–0.

Miss K. Atkinson, New York, and W. Jordan, Philadelphia, beat Miss E. Rostall and W. Hoskins, Philadelphia, 5–7, 6–0, 6–2.

Miss H. Chapman and J. B. Hill, Philadelphia, beat Miss H. F. Steele and Mr. Rowland, Philadelphia, 8–6, 3–6, 6–1.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Finals—E. P. Fischer and R. D. Thurber, New York, beat B. L. C. Griffith and D. L. Magruder, Philadelphia, 6–2, 6–2.

Liverpool Tennis Championship.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—In the mixed doubles tennis championship contests at Aigburth to-day, Clarence Hobart, the American player, and Mrs. Hobart were beaten in the first round.

In the gentlemen's doubles, preliminary, Messrs. Goucher and Hobart beat

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COL. BRYAN'S IDEAS.

A statesman whose eye is on the Presidency must have views upon every public question and be prepared to utter them upon every suitable occasion at a moment's notice. GOETHE'S roisterer in Auerbach's Keller thanked GOD that he wasn't obliged to make up his mind every morning about the Holy Roman Empire. Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN enjoys no such blessed freedom. A plain man, one of the common people, let us say a Nebraska Populist farmer, comes up to the Colonel and asks him if he does not think that LA PLACE'S Celestial Mechanics is too much neglected in the Naval Observatory in favor of flashy modern mathematicians, and also whether it would not be a good thing for the Government to establish a complete system of free rural telephones. Col. BRYAN must answer. In an easy, fluent way, without any hesitation, he must proceed to express a variety of positive opinions sufficient to constitute a full and convincing reply to the questions, with the facts upon which they are based. If he stammers, dodges, or breaks down he loses votes. It is needless to say that to meet the necessities of his position Col. BRYAN must possess or extemporize a great deal of information.

When he stood up in his uniform in the Nebraska Building at the Omaha Exposition and talked against the retention of the Philippines Col. BRYAN expressed views that, we think, are held by a majority of the American people. He intended, perhaps, to give the keynote to his party. The Administration wants Hawaii, will doubtless decide to retain the Philippines, and the Republican Party will follow it. This leaves to Col. BRYAN'S party the other side of the proposition, which he accepts. A great many men in this Republic were surprised yesterday to find themselves in full agreement with WILLIAM J. BRYAN on an important public question.

Nevertheless, Col. BRYAN fell far short of his opportunity and of the requirements of his position. He merely repeated the ideas of others. The arguments he employed are trite with hard usage. They are in the mouth of every opponent of the policy of National expansion. He said nothing new or original, which is always a terrible mistake for a party leader and a Presidential candidate. It is his peculiar function to enrich the common stock of ideas with new thoughts that stimulate the minds of his followers. Let him talk shopworn commonplace, and the sawdust visibly runs out of the doll.

Here is Col. BRYAN'S grandest thought:

"If some dream of the splendors of a heterogeneous empire encircling the globe, we shall be content to aid in bringing enduring happiness to a homogeneous people, consecrated to the purpose of maintaining 'a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.'"

That is rhetoric, and no man was ever elected President on rhetoric. The question Col. BRYAN had a chance to answer at Omaha and failed to answer is, What shall we do with the Philippines? That is a very live question, a great question. There is in it the making or unmaking of candidates, Administrations, parties, and the loss or gain of prestige for the Nation itself. Why didn't Col. BRYAN come forward with a plan? It is very easy to say that we must not "mingle in the controversies of Europe and Asia." Generalities help us to no decisions. What shall we do with the Philippines? They are on our hands or soon will be. Would Col. BRYAN give them back to Spain? He can't carry a State in the Union on that proposition. Would he sell or give them to England, Germany, Russia, France, or Japan? Not if he really wishes to avoid mixing in the "controversies of Europe and Asia." That disposition of the islands would stir up jealousies and unfriendliness that would quite likely involve us in a big war unless we humiliated ourselves by breaking off the bargain at the request or command of some Continental power. Col. BRYAN wouldn't run very well on the issues created by the sale of the Philippines. Shall we acknowledge the independence of AGUINALDO'S republic and pull out, leaving the Spanish, German, and Chinese residents of Manila to the cherishing care of that fighting revolutionist? Spain maintained a form of government in the Philippines. What would the world say of us if we broke the rule of Spain and set up nothing in its place, leaving several millions of people to live in anarchy and relapse into the savage state? What would the people of our own country say of an Administration so wantonly heedless of responsibility?

These are three of the four ways in which we can dispose of the Philippines. The fourth way is keeping them. Col. BRYAN says we must not do that, but when persons who are not candidates or leaders look to him to solve their grave doubts about the other three ways they get no help. In the mind of Col. BRYAN there are only phrases and darkness. He has not thought out the question for his own guidance and that of his party.

This is the usual fate of the politician who is suddenly compelled to shift his ground. Col. BRYAN made a great campaign on 16 to 1. His friends said his canvass for 1900 was running smoothly and prosperously. Then came the Maine and the war. It is useless to talk of anything else, for the people are thinking of nothing else. But on the topic forced into his mouth WILLIAM J. BRYAN has nothing to say. To repeat the old, old ideas is useless and dangerous. The crowd will cease to be interested, then cease to listen. When the crowd walks away from the Boy Orator and leaves him talking to empty space we are very much afraid he will be done for. When the people drop a candidate there is no way for the politicians to revive him.

The war has killed BRYAN by killing Bryanism. The Chicago issues are displaced or buried by the newer greater issues. As yet Mr. BRYAN'S party has succeeded in formulating no policy of opposition to the Administration that was not also one of opposition to the war—that is, opposition to the country. On the Philippines issue they will go hopelessly wrong and do themselves harm unless they have the genius to devise a positive Philippine policy that is better than that of the Administration. If the policy of National expansion is entered upon by the decision of the Administration to retain the islands and good fortune attends the venture as it attended JEFFERSON'S Louisiana purchase, the Democrats would have to abandon opposition and fall in behind the Republicans. That would betray the weakness and incapacity of their leaders. It is one of the risks of a purely negative policy.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

There should not be a moment's hesitation in appropriating all the money fairly required for a good representation of the industries of the United States at Paris in 1900.

The report by Mr. CRIDLER of the State Department, Special Commissioner, on this subject is interesting and convincing, but it really is unnecessary. There should be no difference of opinion, and for reasonable difference we cannot see any good ground. A year ago Congress accepted, in the name of the Government, the invitation of the French Government to take part in the exposition, and took the usual steps to prepare the way by appointing a Commissioner to confer with the French authorities. This Commissioner, Major HANDY, himself a most enthusiastic believer in expositions of all sorts, and in this one in particular, with extensive knowledge and experience, entered on his work with great zeal, and with hearty support from the business men of the United States. Upon his death Mr. CRIDLER took up the work. Both were met in a cordial spirit, and the arrangements they have been able to make already are reported to be in the highest degree satisfactory. As a mere matter of international good faith and courtesy, Congress should provide promptly for giving our people all the facilities possible for an extensive exhibition of their products of every sort.

But this motive, strong as it is, is really subordinate. To take the largest part practicable in the exposition is not a matter of duty with our people, it is a matter of common business enterprise. The exposition gives us an extremely good chance to spread the knowledge of the character of the things we have to sell, and every such chance should be seized eagerly and made the most of. Practically these great and complex enterprises rest on the same principle as the ancient fairs, or the modern fair in lands still under the sway of ancient customs—as at Nijni Novgorod. They give opportunity to show goods and to sell them, either immediately or in the future. That is the one opportunity our people are constantly seeking, at large expense of money, time, and trouble. When American pumps are working the oil wells on the Black Sea, and American electrical machinery is operating the underground railways of London, and American implements are used in the grain fields of Australia, and American shoes are worn in every European country—to mention but a few instances of the penetration of foreign markets—it is plain that the one thing our people need, and need most, is the chance to show their goods. That they will have at Paris if the Government makes the proper provision—and a proper provision means a liberal one.

But, we shall be told, the French people have been showing antipathy toward us and sympathy with our enemies in the pending war. This is only partly true, and so far as it is true is irrelevant. Some of the French think unkindly of us, beyond a doubt. Some of them—possibly the greater number, there is really no way of finding out—are fond of the Spaniards, who are the only friendly neighbors they have in Europe, and think that these have been outraged by us, and feel despitefully toward us. A large part even of the fairly educated Frenchmen, and practically all Frenchwomen, are very ignorant as to the United States, and either indifferent or prejudiced because of their ignorance. But what of that? We do not send our goods to Paris to please the French. It would displease them very much if we did not send them, but if we do send them it will be in order to sell them and make money on them. So far as the French prejudice exists, and is due to ignorance, our taking part in the exposition will help to dispel the ignorance and prejudice, and in any case we shall be benefited. There is more or less sentimentality about these expositions, but it is very much like the politeness of a couple of traders, each bent on promoting his own interest. The expositions are devices to advance trade, open new markets, and create new demand in markets already reached, and they are very good devices indeed. Since our industries are steadily gaining in the capacity to turn out goods of better quality, in greater variety, and at lower prices than is possible for the industries of other nations, we ought to do everything we can to bring our goods in direct comparison with those of our competitors. By all means let us have a prompt and adequate appropriation for the Paris Exposition.

THE "POPULAR" FEATURE OF THE LOAN.

The smaller bonds of this "popular loan" will to a considerable extent be subscribed for by persons who will immediately sell them to brokers at an advance. Contracts for such sales at a premium of 1 per cent. are being written, and brisk huckstering is reported.

The supposed necessity of paying heed to the ignorant clamor about popular loans involves the Government in a direct loss of several million dollars by reason of the sale of the bonds at par instead of at the premium they would have commanded, and by reason of the heavy cost of receiving subscriptions and distributing the bonds on the "popular" plan. The number of "popular" subscribers will be large if the reports are true of investors who make up dummy lists by using the names of employes.

In a few months or a year the bonds will mostly have found their way into the hands of institutions, estates, trustees, and large investors, who will pay a premium they would have been perfectly willing to pay to the Government if the bonds had been sold to the highest bidder.

THE STAFF OF THE NAVY.

The efficiency of the staff departments of the navy is the more conspicuous by contrast with what is coming to light on all sides of the inefficiency of the staff departments of the army. It is true that the complaints of sailors are not so apt to be made public as the complaints of soldiers. It is true also that newspaper correspondents are not so rife on board men-of-war as they are in camps, and that when they are received it is in the confidence of a hospitality which it is difficult to violate.

Nevertheless if there had been any such lack of preparation and provision in the navy as there has been in the army, there is no reason to doubt that it would equally have come to light. It is impossible to conceal it long in either service. The difference means either that the permanent staff officers of the navy are more competent than those of the army, which we do not for a moment believe or suggest, or else that the former have been allowed to have their way by their official superiors, while the latter have been thwarted and baffled. That is just what the facts indicate, and what we do believe. Secretary LONG is a civilian who does not pretend to an expert knowledge of naval affairs, and who has trusted the experts. Secretary ALGER is a civilian who does pretend to know something about military affairs, his pretensions being founded upon a service in the civil war which was not satisfactory to his official superiors, and he entertains views about the conduct of the department. What Gen. MILES was compelled by official propriety to represent as a simultaneous and unconnected collapse of those important departments of transportation and supply it is much simpler to refer to the inefficiency of their common chief.

How entirely the experts are trusted in the Navy Department is shown by the account printed yesterday of the provision made for coaling our men-of-war. Commodore BRADFORD, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has had in this matter full power and undivided responsibility. He took the ground that the only way to make sure of having enough coal was to have too much. Accordingly, no warship has "gone hungry" for coal since the war broke out, at any point in our naval line. Contrast this providence and efficiency with what we know of the manner in which the troops are, or are not, equipped, supplied, and transported. We can secure as good results in the army as we have secured in the navy. But we must do it by putting at the head of the War Department either a man who knows, or a man who knows that he does not know, and who will confine his efforts to calling upon experts and trusting them, supplying them with ample means to do their work, keeping them up to their work, and holding them responsible.

"THE RUIN OF SPAIN."

Dr. E. J. DILLON is the author of a remarkable paper under this title in the current number of The Contemporary Review. His diagnosis of the condition of Spain is identical with that of BUCKLE, made forty years ago. It is the density of Spanish ignorance. The Spaniards do not know anything of the world in which they live. Our readers have already wondered at the dense ignorance of the simplest facts of American geography and American society of which we yesterday gave examples from four of the leading newspapers of Madrid. According to Dr. DILLON there is nothing exceptional or invidious in this special ignorance of America. It is simply part of a general ignorance, which is not even conceivable to those who do not know Spain.

The statistical fact that of the eighteen millions of the population of Spain, sixteen millions are illiterates, would seem to account for almost any revelations of ignorance. But this is not the whole truth. The two millions who are classed as educated are not educated in any of the things which are elsewhere matters of common knowledge. As Dr. DILLON puts it, the difference between the lettered and the unlettered "consists less in the greater number of ideas possessed by the educated than in the elegance with which they express the pathetic delusions which are common to all." According to a French student of Spanish education, the graduate of a Spanish university "is utterly ignorant of contemporary history."

The ignorance in Spain, even among the educated classes, of foreign languages would involve ignorance of foreign affairs. It is so rare for a Spaniard to be able to speak the language even of his neighbors across the Pyrenees that Dr. DILLON describes Englishmen and Frenchmen wandering about in the Foreign Department of the Central Telegraph Office in Madrid unable to find an official who could speak French. When the Sagasta Government set up a rigid censorship of foreign telegrams, it was found necessary to exempt telegrams written in German from it because it was impossible to find a Spanish official who could read them. Accordingly it was habitual for the censor to suppress messages written in French and to pass the same messages when they were written in German.

What passes for education in Spain is as exclusively "literary" as what passes for education in China. The mastery of the Spanish language is not only the greatest of accomplishments, but the only one which is essential to political success. There is no political assembly in the world which is so much as the Cortes under the spell of eloquent language without any reference to what it expresses. In a past generation EMILIO CASTELAR was the first orator of Spain. He has been succeeded by Señor MORET, the late Minister of the Colonies, who, according to our authority, is "the champion talker of the peninsula" to-day. Of the political sense of the eloquent Spanish leaders Dr. DILLON gives two sufficient instances. He had a conversation "at the beginning of April" with CASTELAR, in the course of which CASTELAR assured him that war between Spain and the United States was "impossible." About a fortnight before the war broke out, Señor GULLON in conversation professed himself "a firm believer in peace."

The story of the Spanish preparation for defeat in Manila Bay, and of the manner in which they pooh-poohed the possibility of it, is what might be expected from such statesmen. A practical legislator who had ventured to call attention to the insufficiency of the defenses of Manila was assured by the cheerful BERMEJO, Minister of Marine, that nothing had been left undone to complete them, and that "very shortly the splendor of victory would burst forth and illumine the country." When the news was received, one of the Ministers went off to solace himself with a bull fight while another remained to cook the Spanish official version of the battle which set Spain "wild with patriotic enthusiasm at the signal defeat of the Yankees."

It is perhaps natural that a writer who has been disgusted at seeing the affairs of a nation in the hands of a set of mere phrasemongers should turn for relief to a Carlylean "strong man." We on this side are hardly prepared to see Gen. WEYLER set up as a hero. As a matter of fact, however, Dr. DILLON insists that he is the one man in Spain who has seen things as they are, that his conduct of the war in Cuba was really more humane than that of his predecessor or his successor, and that some Spaniards, with whom apparently he is himself in agreement, "call for a military dictatorship, and consider as the future savior of his country Gen. WEYLER."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Eight nations of Europe possess colonies greater than themselves in extent of territory, and four of them—Great Britain, France, Holland, and Portugal—have more inhabitants in their outlying possessions than they have at home. As a colonizer, of course, England stands easily first both for acquired land and for its population. Her little fragment of Europe contains less than 121,000 square miles and lodges only 40,000,000 people, but she governs besides almost 17,000,000 square miles of good dry land—nobody could figure out how much water she controls—and makes laws for 322,000,000 persons. Not quite all of these millions like the laws, but that's chiefly because the natural man is apt not to know when he is well off. France, too, has done very well, at least as regards the extent of her colonies and the number of their inhabitants. To her own 204,000 square miles and 38,500,000 citizens she has added 2,505,000 square miles and 44,000,000 not too contented subjects. Germany, slightly larger and considerably more populous than France, has colonies that, including Kiau-Chau, aggregate only 1,615,000 square miles, and the 7,500,000 people who live in them suffer a good deal from loneliness, as well as from several other things, especially red tape and Lieutenants. Little Portugal holds a precarious title to 809,000 square miles of allen land and industriously teaches official corruption and industrial incompetency to more than 10,000,000 barbarians. Holland has joined 783,000 square miles to her own 12,600 and has no trouble to speak of in administering the affairs—and property—of more than 34,000,000 thinly clad Orientals. The colonial possessions of dear old Spain have decreased to a poor 17,300,000 square miles, and her pleasant rule is enjoyed by nearly 10,000,000 people. The sway of Italy extends over 240,000 square miles of territory besides her own 110,000, but her colonies have only 195,000 people in them. Last comes Denmark, stretching the word "colony" all over Greenland, but if everybody whom she rules went home it would add only 130,000 to her population.

—If The London Times, as a judge of current events, falls into the error of seeing a proof of "friendship" in our acquiescence in the Bering Sea award, it is not surprising that a member of Parliament should express hopes of a mitigation of our tariff laws in England's favor as a result of our increased good will. Still, the views and expectations thus revealed are hard to understand. Our tariffs were not established because we hated England, and love for her will not lead to their revision. In the one case it was, and in the other it will be, simply a question of American interests as seen by American voters, while the payment for the sealers is but obedience to a court to whose decision we had intrusted our case. Friendship is a beautiful thing, but it doesn't have much more to do with business than to make its conduct smoother.

—There is a very general impression that in no circumstances can the President of the United States leave the country from the day of his inauguration until his term of office closes, but this view has no foundation either in the Constitution or in statutory law. A representative of The Washington Star who discussed the question recently with "one of the learned authorities of the State Department" was told that the only reason why our Presidents do, as a matter of fact, more or less carefully refrain from crossing the limits of our territory, is because the acts of the Executive, to be of unquestioned validity, must be performed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The duties of the President are constant, and they cannot be delegated to any one else. The Vice President cannot perform executive functions except in case of the death or disability of the President. Consequently, the best legal opinion is that the absence of the President from the United States would cause an interregnum in the administration of Government affairs which might result in serious legal complications and entanglements. Once, while visiting Niagara Falls, President JOHNSON strayed over upon Canadian soil for a moment, but he hastened back as soon as somebody called his attention to his violation of precedent, and no disastrous consequences followed. Several other Presidents have gone far enough out to sea to be beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, but they were under the United States flag, and things that happen on excursions and fishing trips don't count much any way.

PERSONAL.

—WILLIAM P. TONRY served in the Union Army during the rebellion, and when the war closed he was detailed as assistant chemist in the laboratory of the Surgeon General's office. He performed the duties of his position satisfactorily, but in June, 1869, he saw fit to get married, and the result was his immediate relegation to private life. It is not that the heads of the War Department had any objections to marriage in itself, or that the bride whom Mr. TONRY chose was not an entirely reputable young woman, but her name was ANNA E. SURRATT, and she was the daughter of the woman who died on the scaffold for complicity in the assassination of President LINCOLN. It is said that President GRANT was consulted about this dismissal, and that he coincided with the view that the Government had no need of further services from a man so free as Mr. TONRY from the influence of opinions held by the general public. Be that as it may, the assistant chemist lost his place and secured other employment, just where or how is not stated. No further harm came to him from his wife's ill-omened name, and the whole story was soon forgotten. And it remained forgotten until the other day, when the Fifth Maryland Volunteers came under the command of Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT at Chickamauga. Then somebody with an unusually retentive memory noticed that the Sergeant of Company C bore the name of REGINALD I. TONRY and the Corporal of Company L that of ALBERT S. TONRY. A little inquiry elicited the information—there was no attempt to conceal it—that these were WILLIAM P. TONRY'S sons, and, therefore, the grandsons of Mrs. SURRATT. It makes no difference now to Gen. GRANT that men named TONRY serve under him, or to the TONRYS that their commander bears his father's title. Distinctions established in the sixties have faded away. ANNA SURRATT had just left school when her mother died, and was probably about eighteen years old. She is still alive and has two brothers in Baltimore, JOHN SURRATT, who underwent trial for the same crime of which his mother was convicted, and ISAAC SURRATT, who served in an independent Confederate company in Texas. They are both employed by the Bay Line.

—Lieut. HOBSON'S mother is naturally anxious about her son's welfare as a prisoner in Spanish hands, but she is far from despairing of his safe return. Mrs. HOBSON would say only, when questioned on the subject the other day: "He was such an obedient boy! I prayed that he should be honored, and I pray now that GOD will return him to me." The hero's father considered it enough to declare: "I feel sure that my son has done his duty." Capt. R. F. KOLB, an old friend of the family, was more loquacious. "I know the young man very well," he is quoted as saying. "He was a very industrious boy, not caring much for the sports and pastimes that most boys are so fond of, but spending nearly all of his time in study. He was only seventeen years of age when he left the Southern University; at Greensborough, Ala., and he is the only Southern boy since the war who has been graduated at the head of his class in Annapolis. He is now about ten years ahead of his class so far as promotion is concerned, not considering the advance which he is soon to receive from the Government. When HOBSON returned from his course of study at the Paris School of Naval Architecture he had achieved such a reputation as a naval constructor that he was offered $10,000 a year by the CRAMPS, the famous Philadelphia shipbuilders, to resign from the navy and accept a position with them. This offer he promptly refused and kept his position as an instructor at Annapolis. I have never seen a man more devoted to his mother than is young HOBSON. His thoughts seem to be with her always. He has not visited his home in Greensborough for two years. He was appointed to Annapolis by Representative HILARY A. HERBERT, afterward Secretary of the Navy. His parents are both North Carolinians, but they moved to Greensborough just after the war."

OUR FEELING FOR ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The London Chronicle of April 4, in a long review of Mr. Michael Myers Shoemaker's book, "Islands of the Southern Seas," says of the author: "His Australian travels lead him to think that if American Congressmen and men of affairs traveled more generally through the domains of Great Britain there would be a fuller understanding of her real feeling toward America and of the great work she (England) is doing in the world, and there would be less ignorant jingoism at home. (America.) This is 1896, not 1861. Times have changed, and England now desires nothing so greatly as our friendship and alliance, and that there should be even a suggestion of a war between us is as great a disgrace as the attempted one so lately defeated. Together the two nations would be an irresistible fore, moving forward in the name of peace and progress."

The Chronicle adds: "To such sentiments as these we say amen, but what chance is there, we ask Mr. Shoemaker, of a possible unity of the two nations when the very school books of his country inculcate the bitterest hatred of England and of everything that is English?

"The American youth is brought up with the idea that the word 'British' is synonymous with all that is bad and detrimental to human progress. Naturally we wish there were more traveled Americans like Mr. Shoemaker with the courage to put such sentiments as his into print in the United States. Unconsciously humorous, too, is the author when he remarks that America has never lost by arbitration when she has been properly represented."

Such is the comment of one of England's greatest newspapers upon the opinion of Mr. Shoemaker, which is now seen to have been truly prophetic, his book having been written in the Autumn of 1897, and it serves to establish the idea, so often lost sight of in the current discussions of an Anglo-American alliance, that the enduring bond of union between England and America is and always will be their common language, and not a common origin.

Some of the best blood in the United States, in the opinion of many, especially in New York State, came from Holland and Germany, but two and a half centuries of reading and speaking English have brought the descendants of the early Dutch and German settlers into close touch with English thought and feeling, and have largely separated them from sympathy for the manners and customs of their ancestors.

TEN EYCK WENDELL.

Cazenovia, N. Y., June 12, 1898.

Capt. Codman's Contention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Surely, Capt. Codman does not mean to imply that by decreasing the number of American ships the builders made inevitable a conscienceless exploitation of the Nation's necessities at the first opportunity.—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Yes. Very nearly that. To be more explicit: The influence of American shipbuilders, which, I agree with you, has been "suicidal," has reduced our merchant marine to such a minimum that the few shipowners there are avail themselves of the opportunity to "corner the market" and thus to take advantage of the necessities of the Government. And the blame for this lies at the doors of Congress, that has failed to provide against such a contingency in not permitting a more general ownership of vessels by repealing our restrictive navigation laws.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, June 15, 1898.

Fearful for Their Wealth.

From The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Character differs in different people, but it may be questioned whether the majority of mankind who have been money makers do not have their fears more excited by danger to their hoards than to their persons. Capital is proverbially timid, but strong, robust business men and merchants of tried and proved courage on the battlefield and elsewhere frequently show the most abject fear when it becomes a question of their accumulated gold. These men, who have risked their lives for their country or for what cynics call an "abstract principle," will at the first breath of a coming shower in the commercial world rush to convert gilt-edged securities into gold, and then, figuratively speaking, clutch the proceeds jealously to their breasts.

NUGGETS.

Appreciation.

Before marriage a man feels unworthy of his wife, and after marriage he tries to convince her that she made a great haul in getting him.—Chicago Record.

This Season's Substitute.

Crackler—I suppose you saw the usual sea serpent?

Hobbler (just back from abroad)—No; but we sighted the Spanish fleet.—Philadelphia North American.

Her Preference.

"The new bonds will be issued in different denominations," said Mr. Gaswell.

"Well, if you get any be sure to get Presbyterian bonds," replied Mrs. Gaswell.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

His Title.

Mrs. Wiggles—I didn't know that Mr. Binks had a title.

Mrs. Waggles—Neither did I. What is it?

Mrs. Wiggles—Well, his servant says that everything comes addressed "James Binks, C. O. D."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

A Prescription.

"Doctor," said the man who worries about his health, "when symptoms of sluggishness assert themselves in a season like this, what's a good thing to take?"

And the physician, who is sometimes absentminded, but always patriotic, answered with emphasis:

"Havana!"—Washington Star.

THE ROARERSVILLE BAZOO.

G. V. Hobart in Baltimore News.

I want to tell you, people, if you're hankerin' after news,
Just git the Roarersville Bazoo, an' then that same peruse.
It ain't no yaller junnal; but it's strictly up-to-date;
An' when thar's statements to be made it starts right in to state.
An' war news! gosh all hemlock! it's a hummer, you can bet!
It's told of lots of battles which the same ain't fought as yet.

Jus' take a peep, good neighbor, at that editorial page,
An' readin' them burnin' words about "Why do the heathen rage?"
The sentiments contained therein is mighty strong an' plain,
An' calculated fer to stop right quick this war with Spain.
Thar ain't no yaller junnal, ez I said, in our Bazoo;
Its colors is the Nation's, which is plain red, white, an' blue.

When the country's in a crysus, an' it don't know where it's at,
Out comes the Roarersville Bazoo an' throws away its hat.
(Which same for talkin' purposes is troublesome at times,)
An' right into the thickest of the fray it goes an' climbs.
Advisin' is its strongholt, an' a crysus is its meat;
It's saved its country scores of times, an' done the job complete.

When Dewey at Manila all them doggoned Spaniards slew,
His action was applauded by the Roarersville Bazoo.
It ain't no paper fer to keep the laurels from a man;
An' if Dewey holds his end up it will puff him all it can.
Ez fer usin' Dewey's picter, the Bazoo will not do such,
'Cause some men they gits top-heavy when they're honored overmuch.

Now, thar's President McKinley, he never could pull through
Without the kind assistance of the Roarersville Bazoo.
That paper helps an' helps him in a multytood of ways,
An' Mac he pays attention to the last blamed word it says.
It ain't no yaller junnel, ez I said afore, it seems,
But the moment that it's printed why the eagle ups an' screams.

Thar's somethin' gran' an' glorious in knowin' how to steer
The ship of state through harbor mines an' paths that isn't clear;
There's somethin' jubilantin' in the thought that we have got
A safeguard for the people when the game is overhot;
An' I go to sleep at nighttime feelin' safe—an' so will you,
If you just peruse the pages of the Roarersville Bazoo!

GRADUATION AT PRINCETON

Degree of Doctor of Laws Conferred upon Admiral George Dewey.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Mr. Cleveland Among the Commencement Guests—The Award of Prizes and Fellowships — Class of 1888 Donates $10,000.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15.—Old Nassau celebrated her one hundred and fifty-first commencement to-day. Princetonians received Bachelors' degrees, and amid spontaneous and unbounded enthusiasm the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Admiral George Dewey of the United States Navy.

The programme opened with a band concert on the campus in the early forenoon. At 10:30 A. M. an academic procession was formed in front of old North College, Trustees, alumni, Faculty, and seniors all being robed in the conventional cap and gown. At the head of the procession marched President Patton of the university, ex-President Grover Cleveland, and Prof. William Libbey, Grand Marshal of the day. In the meantime a crowd of some three thousand people had managed to pack itself into Alexander Hall, and as the procession entered the great audience arose and gave cheer after cheer. The Trustees, Faculty, and academic guests took seats on the platform, President Patton being seated in the President's box. Howard Herr Yocum of Columbia, Penn., welcomed the visitors with a salutatory in Latin, the honor of delivering this oration having been conferred upon him as the first honor man of the graduating class. Orations in English were delivered by John Woolman Churchman of Burlington, N. J.; subject, "Princeton's Isolated Position"; Ezra Parmelee Prentice of New York City, "The Anglo-Saxon Alliance"; Milton Floyd Loofbourrow of Mount Sterling, Ohio, (from the School of Science,) "Student Self-Government," and Frederick Leopold Johnson of Newark, N. J., "The Community of Nations and Fellowships.

Prizes for the Year.

The prizes for the year were next announced as follows:

The Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, William E. Nicely of Indiana. The Classical Fellowship, Frederick Leopold Johnson of New Jersey. The Class of 1869 Experimental Science Fellowship, Philip Ely Robinson of Pennsylvania. The J. S. K. Mathemetical Fellowship, Howard Herr Yocum of Pennsylvania. The Lynde debate prizes: First, Ivy L. Lee of Missouri; second, Matthew Lowrie of Pennsylvania; third, Robert L. Beecher of British Columbia. L. Baird prizes: The Baird prize, Paul Curtis Martin, Ohio; prize for delivery, Lester Peck Bryant of Illinois; prize for poetry, William Miller Gamble of Pennsylvania. Prizes for disputations: First, Howard Herr Yocum, Pennsylvania; second, Matthew Lowrie, Pennsylvania. The Class of 1859 prize, Harry Budd Van Dusen of New Jersey. The Lyman H. Atwater prize in political science, Harry Budd Van Dusen of New Jersey.

The Theodore Cuyler Prize in Economics—Clarence Porter Cowles of Vermont. The Class of 1869 Prize in Ethics—Charles Harrison Hale, Mississippi. The Junior Orator Medals—First, Conover English of New Jersey; second, Walter Collins Erdman of Pennsylvania; third, James Henry Harrison of New Jersey; fourth, Wilson Thoma. Moore Beale of Pennsylvania. The Maclaren Prize—Walter Collins Erdman of Pennsylvania. The Dickinson Prize—Oliver Simon Kellogg of New Jersey. The Class of 1876 Memorial Prize—Already awarded to Daniel Fickes Atland of Pennsylvania. The Thomas B. Wanamaker Prize in English—Richard Webster of New York. The Class of 1861 Prize in Mathematics—Thomas Jaeger Snyder of Pennsylvania, with honorable mention to James Hugh Fleming Moffatt of Maryland. The Francis Biddle Sophomore Essay Prize—David Laurence Chambers of Washington, D. C., with honorable mention to William Charleton McKee of Pennsylvania. The Southeast Club University Fellowship in Social Science—Robert Comin of Ohio. The Class of 1877 University Fellowship in Biology—Chujiro Kochi of Japan. The Special Fellow in Biology—James Edward Kirkwood of Oregon. The George Potts Bible Prizes—First, Harold Bertrand Wells of New Jersey; second, Roy Paul Miller Davis of Michigan. The New York Herald Prize—Robert Livingston Beecher of British Columbia. The Thaw Fellow in Astronomy—Henry Norris Russell of New York. Special Prize in English Philology—Dewitt Clinton Croissant of Washington, D. C. The Class of 1870 Junior English Prize—Alexander Armstrong, Jr., of Maryland, with honorable mention to George Wadsworth Gordon of Illinois. The Class of 1870 Sophomore English Prize—David Laurence Chambers of Washington, D. C. The Class of 1870 Anglo-Saxon Prize—Richard Webster of New York.

As each of the winners of prizes and fellowships ascended the platform to receive the formal award, he was cordially cheered by the crowd present. The prizes having been announced, the degrees in course were conferred by President Patton, the presentations being made by the Clerk of the Board of Trustees, F. R. Craven. Three of those receiving diplomas, James H. Caldwell, A. M. Stewart, and Harold Smith, are members of Battery A of the Pennsylvania Artillery, who had enlisted when the first call for volunteers was made, and who had furloughs in order to return and receive their degrees As they ascended the rostrum, the crowd cheered long and loudly. President Patton also spoke of his gratification at their being present. The entire exercises of the day, in fact, were more or less of a patriotic demonstration. Honorary degrees were next conferred as follows:

C. E.—Jason Rogers Burr, Class of 1898, Kentucky.

D. D.—John D. Davis, Alumni, 1897, Professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; Abraham Woodruff Halsey, Alumni, 1879, New York.

LL. D.—George Dewey, alumni United States Naval Academy, Rear Admiral United States Navy.

When Clerk Craven read the name of Rear Admiral Dewey as the recipient of an honorary degree the great crowd spontaneously jumped to its feet and cheered frantically. The undergraduates rent the air time and time again with the old-fashioned tiger yell. This demonstration continued for five or ten minutes. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Alexander Hall. When the audience had quieted, President Patton made an address. He said Princeton had always tried to honor the Nation's heroes, but in the case of Admiral Dewey there was an even closer connection, as he was bound to Princeton by strong ties, and his son had been an honored graduate in the class of '96, and the Admiral had often expressed his admiration for the university.

President Patton announced the donation of a Fellowship in Logic and Science by the class of '82. He also announced the donation of $10,000 by the class of '88 for a library alcove in economics.

De La Salle Institute.

De La Salle Institute, which is conducted by the Order of Christian Brothers, held its annual commencement exercises at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney presided, and presented twenty-three medals to pupils of different grades for various kinds of excellence. The Lavelle Medal for Christian Doctrine went to Daniel Patrick Murphy, and the McGovern and Institute Medals for the same study to William P. Valley and James T. Farrelly, respectively. The O'Donohue Medal for English Literature was won by Charles J. Doherty, the Institute Medal for English by Edward R. Vincent, and the Fechtelor Medal for Mathematics by Abram W. Birmingham, whose oration on "Catholic America" was one of the best of the day. H. J. Lynch, John A. Harris, D. P. Murphy, and H. D. Brennan were the other orators. Thomas J. Gargan, one of Boston's prominent Catholic citizens, made the address to the graduates. Mgr. Mooney then awarded the diplomas of graduation to Charles J. Doherty, Charles A. I. Pfizenmayer, John A. Harris, Francis N. Orlando, Abram W. Birmingham, John Joseph O'Brien, Richard Anthony Berry, Wilfrid George Southern, James Everard Engle, Maurice James Allen, Harry Jerome Lynch, H. Duranquet Brennan, Francis H. X. Faulhaber, John Aloysius Connell, David F. Sullivan, Frederick Henry Bruni, Timothy F. Morrissey, James Joseph Lucey, James Joseph McMahon, William A. McGuire, and Edward Robert Vincent.

Cornell Trustees Meet.

The Trustees of the Cornell University held their annual meeting yesterday. Trustees F. C. Cornell, Willis P. Sage, and A. C. Barnes were reëlected for a term of five years, and R. B. Williams of Ithaca was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death last Fall of Col. Bliss. It was voted that the vacancy caused by the death of Henry W. Sage be not filled at this meeting. Three full profesors were elected to fill chairs in the medical college, namely:

Austin Flint, to be professor of physiology; Frederick S. Dennis, to be professor of clinical surgery, and Samuel Alexander, to be professor of genito-urinary diseases. Henry S. Redfield of Elmira was elected profesor of law. It was also voted to confer degrees to-day upon 424 candidates recommended by the faculty of the university.

Deaf-and-Dumb Graduates.

The eightieth annual commencement exercises of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were held yesterday afternoon at the institution buildings on Washington Heights. After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, First Vice President of the Institution, President Enoch L. Fancher made an address. Later the pupils went through a series of exercises under the direction of Enoch Henry Currier, M. A., principal of the school, after which "O Mother Dear Jerusalem" was rendered in concerted signs by the scholars. The salutatory address was delivered by Eugene V. Moeslein in the sign language, and translated by Principal Currier, the subject being "The Advantages of Education." "The Bridges of a Great City" was the subject of an essay delivered in a similar manner by Joshua Levy. The valedictory was delivered by Elizabeth M. Anderson. The medals and diplomas were then awarded.

Normal College Graduates.

The names of Misses Ada Childs and Helen Louise Connell were inadvertently omitted from the list of graduates from the academic department of the Normal College published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

Cathedral School of St. Paul.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., June 15.—The annual commencement exercises of the Cathedral School of St. Paul were held to-day. Frederick W. Russe and Silas McBee made addresses. The class picture was presented by Everitt G Starr. Dean Samuel Cox of the cathedral presented medals to the meritorious pupils, after which the Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island presented the prizes and diplomas to the graduates. The latter were twenty-four in number.

The special prizes and medals, which were presented by Dean Samuel Cox of the cathedral corporation, were as follows: For most points in track games of the Long Island Interscholastic League during the year in running, jumping hurdle races, putting the shot, &c. to W. A. Blount, K. F. Brill, F. W. Coon, C. W. Goddard, C. B. Hunt, B. P. Kinney, R. P. Kinney, O. B. Meany, Townsend B. Pettit F. W. Russe, G. B. Sprague, and W. R. Steinway. Medals for Breaking the Records of the Long Island Interscholastic League—W. A. Blount for the half-mile record, Townsend B. Pettit for the broad jump, F. W. Coon for the high jump, E. B. Sprague for the one-hundred-yard dash, H. J. Brown for putting the shot, John Gillies for the best batting record for the year, and W. A. Blount, handsome cup for the best all-round athlete.

Seton Hall College.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 15.—At the forty-second annual commencement of Seton Hall College this afternoon fourteen students were graduated. The Right Rev. Bishop Wigger presided at the exercises. Richard Thomas Ryan was the valedictorian, and John A. Coan and William H. Scains delivered orations. The Rev. Thomas J. Kernan of Passaic, N. J., made an address to the graduates.

The Rev. Dr Joseph Synnott, President of the college, awarded degrees as follows: Honorary Doctor of Laws—The Right Rev. James A. McFaul, D. D., Class of '73, Bishop of Trenton, N. J., and Elisha Jay Edwards; Master of Arts—The Rev. Thomas J. Kernan and Joseph S. C. Byrnes.

Degrees in Course: Master of Arts—George A. Brarmigan, John V. A. Cain, New York; Richard A. Mahoney, Francis P. Donahue, Paterson, N. J.; George F. Bennett, Belleville, N. J.; John H. A. Hagan, Jersey City; John A. McGeary, Washington, D. C.; John E. McLaughlin, Hoboken; James A. Lundy, James A. Mackinson, Edward F. Schulte, Lawrence F. Smith, Newark.

Companies A and B of the College Battalion, under Major Mark J. Duffy, gave a drill and a sham battle.

Brown University Commencement.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15.—The exercises of the one hundred and thirtieth commencement of Brown University were held in the First Baptist Church this morning at 10 o'clock. The orations were: "The Coming of the Slav," by Warren Earle Greene, Providence; "Henry George," by Audubon Arms, East Greenwich; "The Age of Social Reorganization," by James S. Allen, East Bridgewater, Mass.; "Laissez Faire," by Smith Lewis Muller, Charlottesville, N. Y.; "Justice to Buchanan," by James Henry Higgins, Pawtucket, R. I.; "The Advisability of an Anglo-American Alliance," by George Anthony Gaskill, Worcester, Mass.

Admissions to Harvard.

BOSTON, June 15.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College to-day it was resolved that the proposed changes in the requirements for admission are not entirely satisfactory, and that the proposed plan be referred to the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for further consideration and report to the end that the preparations in algebra and history now required of candidates for admission may not be reduced.

Maryland Agricultural Society.

COLLEGE PARK, Md., June 15.—The concluding exercises of the commencement of the Maryland Agricultural College were held to-day. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, delivered the address to the graduating class. Mr. Wilson dwelt upon the value to the country of the scientific development of agriculture

A Korean Made Bachelor of Arts.

SALEM, Va., June 15.—The commencement exercises of Roanoke College took place in the Town Hall to-day. A feature of special interest was the graduating address of Mr. Kin Beung Surh, who is the first Korean to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A BEAR HUNT IN BROOKLYN.

Sallie Escapes from Her Cage in Prospect Park and Leads Twenty Policemen a Lively Race.

There was a bear hunt in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was not attended by any of the exciting incidents of bear hunts in the West, but it supplied excitement enough of its own kind for the hunters and a few terrified visitors.

The bear's name is Sallie, and for a long time she has reposed comfortably in a cage without misconducting herself or drawing any large share of public attention. She chose yesterday to distinguish herself. At about 7 A. M. Policeman Moran, wandering idly in the neighborhood of the Menagerie, happened to glance at Sallie's cage. He immediately assumed a look of intense surprise, started back, pinched himself, and swore. The bear was sitting on the top of the cage. She had escaped through a hole in the roof. The policeman recovered his self-possession and started for Sallie, who scented a foe. She scrambled down, glared at her pursuer, emitted a defiant growl, and trotted into the underbrush.

Moran went for reinforcements, and assembled an army of twenty. After beating the bush for some time, the bear was found in the plant nursery. She saw the huntsmen as soon as they saw her, and ran toward Sullivan Heights. Some of the policemen succeeded in keeping close behind her, but the majority were unable to keep up.

The vanguard presently slowed up to avoid losing their comrades. Sallie again disappeared, and the woodsmen were trying to find the trail when an excited non-combatant came tearing through the bushes, red-faced and panting. He stopped long enough to gasp that he had seen a bear on Lookout Hill and was trying to find a drug store.

Acting on this information the hunters hied themselves to Lookout Hill, where they found Sallie. She sprinted again, and led them to a brook, where she stood at bay. One of the policemen attempted to lasso her, but she charged on him and pushed him into the brook. While one corps was detailed to fish him out the remainder made an onslaught on Sallie, and there was for some time an impressionist picture of flying blue arms and legs, with occasional glimpses of bear, while the still air resounded with growls from one belligerent and profanity from the other. At last Sallie was overcome and bound, and at 10:30 o'clock was taken back to her dungeon.

Manhattan Beach Opening.

Manhattan Beach will open its twentieth season to-day. The hotel is prepared, as in former years, to look after the hungry and thirsty thousands, and the bathing beach will also be opened. It is planned to open the theatre June 23, with the De Wolf Hopper company in "El Capitan," with various augmentations to the patriotic features which proved so attractive in his recent engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

FRENCH CABINET FALLS

President Faure Accepts the Resignation of Premier Meline.

M. RIBOT TO FORM A MINISTRY

Dupuy, Who Was Premier of a Preceding Cabinet, Likely to Belong to the New One.

PARIS, June 15.—The Cabinet met this morning and reviewed the situation. The Ministers reassembled at 2:30 P. M. under the Presidency of President Faure.

M. Méline handed President Faure the resignation of the whole Cabinet, which the President accepted, while requesting the Ministers to continue the direction of affairs until their successors are named.

It is expected that M. Ribot, the former Premier and Minister of Finance, will be invited to form a new Ministry, and it is considered probable that M. Dupuy, who was Premier of the Cabinet which preceded that of M. Ribot, will join the new Ministry.

Although the change of Ministry is not expected to make any difference in the attitude of France toward the Hispano-American war, the filling of the Foreign portfolio is a matter of some anxiety.

There are many expressions of hope that M. Hanotaux will be retained at the head of the Foreign Office, his successes having been so notable and the international situation still being delicate.

M. Hanotaux, in the course of an interview to-day, admitted that the Niger convention had cleared away all serious questions between England and France except Egypt.

The Ministry of M. Félix Joseph Ribot was constructed on Jan. 26, 1895, and was upset on Oct. 28 of the same year. The downfall of M. Ribot occurred after a sensational scene in the Chamber of Deputies, during which the Southern Railway scandal was hotly debated. Sweeping charges had been made against Senators, Deputies, and even Ministers, said to have been involved, first of all, in the Panama Canal syndicate, and, later, in the South of France Railroad management scandals, which became public as the result of an investigation made by M. Flory, the official accountant.

This scandal was also at the bottom of the crisis which wrecked the Dupuy Cabinet.

LONDON, June 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"It is understood that M. Faure urged M. Méline to reconstruct the Ministry, but that M. Méline strenuously refused."

A BRITON'S MITE FOR THE WAR.

Speaker Reed Turns a Manchester Man's Contribution Into the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—James F. Meline, Assistant United States Treasurer, has received, through Speaker Reed, a letter from W. Hume Elliot of Manchester, England, inclosing a postal money order for 10s. 6d. In the course of his letter Mr. Elliot says:

Will you kindly accept of half a guinea as a very small token of a great regard for the United States in its present high and righteous enterprise? It may furnish a cup of cold water to some member of your army or navy bravely contending in the interests of humanity and justice.

May I venture to add that this simple offering does not spring altogether from a new-born sentiment. When, last year we celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of our beloved Queen, behind my pulpit platform were grouped three flags—the royal British standard in the centre, while on the one side hung the Union flag and on the other the Stars and Stripes. The explanation is simple. We felt that in the United States—whither so many loved ones had gone—countless hearts of kith and kin were beating in sympathy with our own. Moreover, it seems almost impossible for us to regard the Stars and Stripes like the emblem of any other nation as out and out a foreign flag. Had it been so regarded by us it could never have occupied the position it did on the august and memorable occasion I have referred to. May God bless, protect, and prosper the United States.

In his response M. Meline says: "Be pleased to accept the assurance that your generous expressions of sympathy are received with the feelings they naturally inspire, coming, as they do, from the near, though foreign, kin of a great part of the population of this country."

SALISBURY'S TITLES TO FAME.

Earl of Selborne Praises Him in a Speech at Brampton.

LONDON, June 15.—The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing the Conservative Association at Brampton this evening, said that the rapproachment of England and America was a "work entitling Lord Salisbury to a place in the country's annals."

"I know of no other achievement," said Lord Selborne, "that will tend more to the benefit of the human race. Yet, three years ago Lord Salisbury was denounced for 'knuckling down' to America, just as he is now denounced for a 'weak-kneed Chinese policy.' Let the country have patience. The Chinese question is only at its beginning. If we wish to preserve our commercial rights and privileges in China intact, we must be prepared for a land war on a large scale."

COUNT VON ARCO-VALLEY SHOT.

First Secretary of the German Embassy in London Wounded in the Back.

LONDON, June 15.—While the First Secretary of the German Embassy here, Count von Arco-Valley, was emerging from the Embassy this evening a stranger fired two shots from a revolver at him. One of the bullets entered the Secretary's back. His assailant was arrested after firing at and missing a policeman. The motive which prompted the man to attempt the life of Count von Arco-Valley is not known.

Count Arco-Valley's wound is not dangerous. The name of his assailant is John Todd. He will be arraigned at Bow Street Police Station to-morrow. Todd, who is an Englishman, refuses to furnish any explanation of his motive.

NEW DEMANDS ON CHINA.

French and Russian Claims for Land at Foo-Choo.

LONDON, June 16.—France and Russia, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, are pressing new territorial claims at Foo-Choo, capital of the Province of Fo-Kien, on the Min River, and at Kinchow, in Manchuria, near the north shore of the Gulf of Leao-Tong.

WILLIAM'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Prince Hohenlohe and Others Decorated by the German Emperor.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and a number of Ministers and Ambassadors were decorated to-day, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Emperor William II., who succeeded his father, on the death of the latter, June 15, 1888.

William May Visit Cairo.

LONDON, June 16.—The Cairo correspondent of The Times says he understands that Emperor William purposes visiting Cairo next Autumn while going to or returning from Palestine.

Peruvian Congress Opened.

LIMA, June 15, (via Galveston, Texas.)—Congress opened to-day, in the presence of the Judges, all the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and an immense gathering of notable people. President Pierola read the Presidential message, which was much applauded.

ETIEVANT DOOMED TO DIE.

French Anarchist Who Stabbed M. Renard Sentenced.

PARIS, June 15.—Etievant, the Anarchist, who, on Jan. 19, last, during the anti-Jew demonstrations growing out of the Dreyfus agitation and the Zola trial, attacked M. Renard, an agent of the Paris Police, inflicting some twenty wounds on him with a knife, was to-day sentenced to death.

Minister of Trade for China.

PEKIN, June 16.—An Imperial decree has been issued sanctioning the creation of the office of Minister of Trade. The decree also instructs the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) to provide facilities for the sons of noblemen to visit foreign countries, with a view of facilitating future international intercourse.

GRAVESEND CHARACTER GONE.

John Thomas Hinman, formerly Captain of the Gravesend police force under John Y. McKane, died early yesterday morning in the insane ward of the Flatbush Hospital from paresis.

As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, Hinman was removed from his home Tuesday by Dr. J. M. Malone of Bensonhurst, who had been attending him for over six months. For a long time prior to his removal Hinman had been in a violent state, and his wife and five children were at times in fear of their lives. On Tuesday his wife, unable to longer stand the strain, begged the physician to remove him. Dr. Malone consented, and got his charge to the asylum by a ruse.

Hinman was born in Gravesend fifty-seven years ago. His father was a fisherman. When the war broke out Hinman joined the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth New York Regiment and went to the front. He was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks. He returned to Gravesend after the war, settled in the town, took an active part in politics, and later was appointed a policeman by McKane. He was soon appointed a Sergeant and then made Captain at a salary of $10,000 a year. He was interested in many other business schemes, and at one time his income was estimated at $20,000 a year, which he spent as fast as it came in.

With the downfall of McKane came the dismissal of Hinman. In the McKane trial he was one of the principal witnesses for the one-time "boss." After his removal, Hinman opened a saloon at Norton's Point, and last Summer was stricken with paralysis. He will be buried to-morrow.

BENJAMIN HARRISON HERE.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his wife and child. They went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Harrison, when a reporter called on him last night, said he was looking for some cool seacoast resort near the city where he intended to stop until the middle of July. He then intends to go to Old Forge, in the Adirondacks. Before going to Old Forge he will spend his time preparing for the trial of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, in which he is to figure as counsel for the Venezuelan Government.

Mr. Harrison declined to answer any questions touching on political affairs. When asked what was his opinion on the Administration's conduct of the war, he replied: "If I had anything to criticise in the action of the Administration regarding the manner in which the war is being carried on I would not do so until I knew more about it than I do at present." He expressed pleasure over the news of the victory of the marines at Guantanamo.

The News of Newport.

NEWPORT, June 15.—Mrs. W. Earle Dodge of New York has rented the Leroy King cottage on Bellevue Avenue for the Summer.

Over thirty persons have registered at the Golf Club.

It is reported here that Mr. Phil Armour of Chicago is negotiating for the lease of "Marble House."

Prince Victor Emmanuel of Italy is expected here next week for a few days' visit.

On the 29th instant the Rev. McClellan Fiske, rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, will preach a memorial sermon for the late rector of Trinity parish, the Rev. George J. Magill, D. D.

At the Diocesan Protestant Episcopal Convention, held here to-day, John Nicholas Brown and Harold Brown were elected lay deputies to the General Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Fay of New York has rented cottage No. 4, Renfrew Park, for the season.

Cottage arrivals include Mrs. M. L. R. Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Miss Stillman, and Mrs. I. R. Cornell.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It was reported last night that Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper was lying dangerously ill at her home, the Rutland, West Fifty-seventh Street, from the result of an operation.

Henry Hoyt, the scenic artist, has closed a contract with Henry B. Sire to furnish the scenery for two plays by Glen McDonough, which are to be produced next season at the Bijou Theatre.

Manager Edwin Knowles has arranged for another week of Mrs. Fiske at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in "Divorçons," and at last night's performance Miss Maude Adams occupied a box, the first evening's performance she has enjoyed since her season which ended Tuesday night at the Empire.

Owing to the difficulty experienced by Director Steindorff of the Steindorff Opera Company in perfecting arrangements for the production of "The Merry War," which was to be presented next week at the Harlem Opera House, the management has decided to give instead Gilbert & Sullivan's opera "The Mikado."

Miss Annie Clark, who was playing the part of the Marquise de Riso Zares in "Diplomacy" at the Herald Square Theatre, and who has been out of the cast since her sudden disappearance last Monday night, has permanently retired from the cast this week and Miss Louise Rial will continue to play the part for the balance of the week.

The Kelcey-Shannon company will close its first season in Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Moth and the Flame," at the Lyceum Theatre Saturday night, when the company will have played continuously for forty-two weeks, which includes two New York engagements. Its next season will open in August, when it will appear at Hooley's new Theatre in Chicago.

Ex-President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Lieut. John W. Parker of the United States Cruiser Columbia and wife occupied a box at the Manhattan Theatre last night to witness the performance of "Way Down East." Messrs. Brady & Ziegfeld will, at this evening's performance, present each woman attending the performance a plaque containing the picture of President McKinley.

Jefferson De Angelis will not sail for Europe after all, where he intended to go providing his negotiations which were pending with "Ben" Stevens fell through, and instead he will remain in this country and prepare himself for his next season, when he will start under Mr. Stevens's management in a new opera which will be written for him by Edwards and Stange.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday with the County Clerk at Jersey City incorporating the J. H. Haverly American and European Minstrel Company, with Thomas R. Wagstaff, Frank Houghtaling, and William M. Thatcher as incorporators. The capital stock is $25,000, and the companies' office will be at Taylor's Hotel, with Frank M. Case as business manager.

The season in London of "The Heart of Maryland" at the Adelphi Theatre will probably close about July 1. Mr. Belasco writes from London that he is more than pleased with the results of his company's foreign engagement, which was originally intended for only four weeks, but instead before the close the play will have enjoyed a run of three months. Mrs. Leslie Carter will not return to America until late in August, and will open her next season in Mr. Belasco's new play.

On the occasion of the farewell exercises held on board the cruiser New York, the night before the Merrimac was sunk while lying off Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday, June 1, Rudolph Aronson was honored by the ship's band playing his march, "For Love or War." Mr. Aronson received a telegram dated Canada yesterday from the manager of Godfrey's Grenadier Guards Band of London to the effect that the band will reach this city Saturday night. Arrangements have been made whereby the band will play a limited engagement at the Lenox Lyceum prior to its departure for England

Miss Hilda Clark and Miss Grace Golden will sail for Europe next Saturday. Miss Clark will take passage on the Campania, and goes abroad for the purpose of studying and preparing herself for the grand opera stage. She will return to this country early in August in time to resume her part in "The Bride Elect" Company, which will go on tour. Miss Golden will leave New York by a slow steamer on the advice of her physician, who recommended that a long voyage will give her the requisite rest which she requires. She will return the first week in September. She has signed a contract with the Castle Square Opera Company for next season.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Margaret E. Stanley and C. H. Parmly Married at the Home of the Bride's Parents.

REV. DR. SAMPLE OFFICIATES

Marriage of Miss Mimi Garsia and Alfred H. Platt Solemnized by Father Taylor—Other Weddings of Interest.

A pretty house wedding yesterday evening was that of Miss Margaret E. Stanley and Charles Howard Parmly, which took plaec at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Stanley, 448 West Twenty-third Street, at 8:30 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-third Street, performed the ceremony beneath a wedding canopy of greens, from which a floral wedding bell was suspended.

The marches were played by a stringed orchestra stationed in a rear parlor, behind a screen of palms. The bridesmaids, Miss Bessie Griffith, Miss Addie La Costa, Miss Hilma Kinsland and Miss Jennie Faulkner, wore white organdie over pink silk and carried pink roses. The ushers were Frank Ames, William Green, Wilson Peek, and John Wiley Stanley, the bride's brother. The maid of honor, Miss Lenda Tracy Hanks of Barnard College wore white organdie over white satin and carried white roses. The bride's father gave her away. She wore white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossoms, a tulle veil, and a diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried lilies of the valley. The bridal party approached the canopy to the music of Lohengrin's Wedding March. The bride met the bridegroom, attended by her brother, Alfred T. Stanley, as best man, at the canopy. Mendelssohn's Wedding March followed the ceremony, after which a reception was held.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William T. Wardwell, Mrs. Lucy Tate Griffith, Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Ramsdell, Dr. and Mrs. George Evans, Dr. Frederick Gottlieb, Robert Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Forman, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Saenger. Mr. and Mrs. Parmly, who were the recipients of many handsome wedding gifts, will spend the summer in Europe, and live in this city. Mr. Parmly belongs to the City College Club.

Platt—Garsia.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard, was the scene of an interesting marriage last night, when Miss Mimi Garsia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Garsia of 234 West Seventy-fifth Street, became the wife of Alfred H. Platt. The rector, the Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor, performed the ceremony.

The bride entered on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was in heavy white silk and point lace, wore a tulle veil fastened with white plumes, and carried bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Joan Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., the maid of honor, wore white organdie over white silk, a large white hat trimmed with marguerites, and carried marguerites. The bridesmaids, Miss Effie Tingley, Miss Louisa Riffiard, Miss Faith Thompson, and Miss Lillie Munson, were gowned in white mull and wore large white hats, with pink roses, and carried the same flower. Charles Platt was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Edwin Garsia, Jr., the bride's brother; William O'Connor, Joseph McGuire, and Lester del Garcia. The bridal party returned to the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

The bride's father was for eighteen years Consul General of Uruguay at this port, although an Englishman by birth. She is a niece of Col. M. Clare Garsia, formerly of her Majesty's Thirtieth Regiment, and now Inspector General of Prisons in the United Kingdom, and of Col. Christopher Garsia, formerly aide de camp to Sir William O'Grady Haley, and a member of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, and now of the Bengal Staff Corps. She is also a niece of C. H. Beacham of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Platt will live in New York.

Brown—Cowdrey.

A picturesque out-of-doors wedding was celebrated yesterday on the lawn of Wyndehurst, at Edgewater, N. J., overlooking the Hudson. The bride was Miss Charlotte Cowdrey and the bridegroom Dr. S. A. Brown of this city.

The Rev. Dr. Warren of Trinity Church, Jersey City, performed the ceremony at 3:45 P. M., beneath a large sycamore tree, the weather graciously accommodating itself to the bride's plan to have the wedding celebrated out of doors. The bride and the bridesmaids, Miss Mabel Rush, Miss Amy Chamberlin, Miss Mary Cowdrey, and Miss Charlotte Baldwin, carried white and gold Japanese parasols as they emerged from the house. They all wore white and carried white roses. The bride was given away by her brother. Dr. Coleman James attended Dr. Brown as best man. A regimental band and a chorus of feathered songsters combined to furnish music. Over a hundred fashionable people from New York and New Jersey were present. The guests stayed on the lawn throughout the afternoon. Refreshments were served on the veranda of the house.

Winfield—Dunning.

A fashionable Brooklyn wedding at noon yesterday was that of Miss Mabel Dunning, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Dunning of Monroe Place, Brooklyn, to Dr. James McFarlane Winfield. It was celebrated in Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, and witnessed by a fashionable crowd of 500 people.

The bride entered the church, which was decorated with pink roses and lilies, on the arm of her brother, who gave her away. Miss Katherine Fraser attended her. The best man was Dr. George McNaughton. The ushers were Prof. William Browning, Dr. Charles Dwight Napier, Dr. E. S. Zabriskie, and Dr. W. T. Beers. A wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's aunt, 476 Bedford Avenue, followed the ceremony. Dr. Winfield is senior censor of the Kings County Medical Society, a professor in the Long Island College Hospital, and a surgeon in the Kings County Hospital.

Dodge—Sprague.

Miss Anna Rogers Sprague, daughter of Edward E. Sprague of Flushing, and Ozais Dodge were married last evening at the Reformed Church in Flushing. The Rev. Dr. John Abbot French officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Henrietta Lathrop Sprague, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Della I. Hicks of Flushing, Miss Alice Perkins and Ethel Cleveland of Manhattan, and Miss Anne Frost of Peekskill. George Harbey of Boston, Mass., was best man. The ushers were John I. H. Townes of New Haven, Conn.; George Abbot Thompson of Flushing, Henry W. Kent of Norwich, Conn; Edwin B. Child, William H. Walker, Prof. J. J. Chickering, and Edward P. Sprague of Flushing. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's father on Sanford Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will reside at Norwich, Conn

Adams—Tuttle.

The wedding of Miss Nellie May Tuttle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert H. Tuttle, and Alfred Albion Adams of Dorchester, Mass., was solemnized at 8:30 o'clock last evening in Calvary Baptist Church, at Sumner Avenue and Decatur Street, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. William Needham performed the ceremony. Miss Clara A. Adams, a sister of the groom, attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Edna M. Neal and Miss M. B. Adams, another sister of the groom, were the bridesmaids. The groom was accompanied by William D. Morse of Dorchester, Mass., as best man, and Wilbur H. Rogers, William P. Scott, George A. Tuttle, Harry F. Tuttle, brothers of the bride, and Messrs. S. Adams and Walter Adams, brothers of the groom, were the ushers. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, at which 400 guests were present.

Findlay—Moger.

There was a large and fashionable assemblage in Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Monroe Street and Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, when the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Adams, united in marriage Miss Mary E. Moger and Robert Logan Findlay. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moger of 270 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn. The decorations of the church were pink roses, palms, and lilies, and the altar was banked with American Beauty roses. The bridegroom's sister, Miss Florence Findlay, attended the bride as maid of honor, and John Anderson of Montclair, N. J., was best man. Dr. George W. Colby, Dr. Eugene Smith of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Woodruff Smith of Manhattan were the ushers. At the close of the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, which was attended by over 600 persons.

Ginzberg—Hernstein.

Miss Minnie Hernstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Hernstein of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was married to Harry Ginzberg in the Hotel Endicott at noon yesterday. The Rev. Joseph Silverman, assistant minister of Temple Emanu-El, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a drab traveling gown and a drab hat with feathers. There were no bridal attendants and only relatives were present. These included Mrs. Otto Jentes, Mr. Simon Goldsmith, Mrs. William Bernard, and Mrs. A. J. Mayer, the bride's four older sisters, and their husbands. The room was decorated with flowers and music was furnished by a stringed orchestra. Mr. Ginzberg is a son of Hermann Ginzberg, a banker, of Koenigsberg Germany. He and his bride will live in this city.

Dunne—Kiernan.

Miss Madeleine Morris Kiernan, daughter of the late John J. Kiernan, and James S. Dunne, son of ex-Alderman James P. Dunne, both of Brooklyn, were united in marriage at 6:30 o'clock last evening in the private chapel of the Bishop's residence, Greene and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn. The Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, performed the ceremony. Miss Theresa Carmody Kiernan, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. The bridegroom's brother, Thomas J. Dunne, was best man, and Allen T. Smith and Herbert B. Lang of Boston were the ushers. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, 56 First Place, Brooklyn.

Fairchild—Boyd.

Miss Catherine Boyd, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd of 440 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was married last evening in Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, to Edmund W. Fairchild. The Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., assistant rector of Holy Trinity, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with lace, and was attended by her sister, Miss Jane Boyd. Louis Fairchild, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Archibald P. Boyd and Harris K. Murray. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.

McDowell—Starr.

A large number of Brooklyn society people attended the wedding of Miss Katherine Hurlburt Starr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Benton Starr of Willow Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick Lohman McDowell of Cortland, N. Y., at 8:30 o'clock last evening in Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by Miss Bessie Benedict of Cortland, N. Y., as maid of honor. F. Osgood Howard of Gardner, Mass., was best man, and the ushers were James Henry Warner, a cousin of the bride; M. L. Smith, Joseph Charles Fitzgerald, and George Bishop Coddington, all of Brooklyn.

McCormick—Millard.

Miss Mary Irene Millard, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Millard of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was married yesterday noon in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo in West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to James T. McCormick. The Rev. Father Coyle performed the ceremony in the presence of a large gathering of friends, the bride being given away by her cousin, Robert A. Sasseen. Miss Regina Sasseen was maid of honor. Joseph J. McCormick of Springfield, Mass., a brother of the groom, was best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.

Clark—Bucknam.

Miss Elizabeth Bucknam, the youngest daughter of Mrs. S. Bucknam of 187 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and Elmer Banks Clark, also of Brooklyn, were united in marriage last evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. Miss Pearl Edgerton of White Plains, N. Y., and Miss Alice Smith were the bridesmaids. The bridegroom was attended by Warren Gulick as best man, and Clarence Bucknam, a cousin of the bride, and William G. Klinkunbroomer were the ushers. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

Heyer—Sullivan.

Miss Helen T Sullivan was married yesterday morning in St. Lucy's Roman Catholic Church, Grove and Fifteenth Streets, Jersey City, to Lawrence B. Heyer of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John J. Boylan, assisted by the Revs. James F. Brown, William F. McLaughlin, and Joseph Marcetti of St. Lucy's Church. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Anna Sullivan. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Crosas, Mary A. Ridal, Mary M. Sweeney, and Anna Callahan. A breakfast was served to the immediate relatives at the house of the bride's father, Michael Sullivan, at 201 Fifteenth Street.

Doble—Hyde.

Miss Georgia Ethel Hyde, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Hyde of Truro, Nova Scotia, who has been visiting her brother, J. Hyde, at 874 Park Place, Brooklyn, and Arthur Richard Doble, the corresponding secretary of the Bank of Montreal, were married last evening in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Roper, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George F. Breed, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The groom had for his best man J. C. Cassells, and Miss Laura Hyde, the bride's sister, served as the maid of honor. The ushers were Dr. Lewi G. Langstaff and Mr. Schroeder.

Porthouse—Smith.

Miss Eleanor Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Smith of 666 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was married yesterday morning in St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Alexander Avenue, to John O. Porthouse of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Tandy, rector of the church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lottie Smith, and Thomas Porthouse, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Cross—Fletcher.

The wedding of Miss Grace M. Fletcher and Clarence E. Cross was solemnized at 8 o'clock last night at the residence of the grooms' parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Cross, 119 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. H. T. Scudder, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. The bride was attended by Miss Grace Barrington and Miss May Aub as bridesmaids. The groom was accompanied by William T. Finch as best man, and the ushers were F. E. Cross and Edward Fuller. A reception followed.

Castle—Hewitt.

The marriage of Miss Adelaide G. Hewitt and Charles T. Castle, both of Brooklyn, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. M. T. Hewitt, 113 Quincy Street. The Rev. Dr. Turner B. Oliver, pastor of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, and his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Ashley performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Olive Hewitt, as maid of honor, and John Hansen of Brooklyn was best man. A reception followed.

Hokes—Tower.

The home of Mrs. Frances A. Tower, 568 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening when her daughter, Miss Susan Adelaide Tower, and Frederic Kensington Hokes, also of Brooklyn, were married. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. William J. Schaeffer of Brooklyn was best man, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Alice L. Tower, as maid of honor. A reception followed.

Eisner—Graham.

Miss Grace Sturgis Graham, daughter of the late Henry Graham, and Otto Louis Eisner of Brooklyn were married at 8 o'clock last evening at the bride's home, 613 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Milton F. Negus, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, officiated. The bride's only attendant was Miss Alice Estelle Graham, who was maid of honor. Philip Diehl was best man. Following the ceremony a small reception was held.

Knapp—Westcote.

Miss Katherine Thompson Westcote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Westcote of 391 West End Avenue, was married Tuesday to Chester Winthrop Knapp at the residence of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman of Morristown, N. J. Robert D. Westcote was best man. A reception followed the ceremony, only the immediate relatives of the couple being present.

Robertson—Coles.

At St. John's Church, Brooklyn, at high noon yesterday, Miss Mabel Morton Coles, daughter of Mrs. Adelaide Hopkinson Walker, was married to Averill Schillington Robertson, son of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Robertson of Dublin, Ireland.

Salter—MacNaughton.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 15.—Miss Helen Geddes MacNaughton, daughter of

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
14 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF
The Michigan Central Railroad Company.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY at its office, No. 43 Cedar Street, New York,
ON OR BEFORE JUNE 16TH, 1898.
and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated April 13th, 1898.
Certificates of stock must be assigned to THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, and signatures acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some party satisfactory to this Company.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, April 16th, 1898.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.
The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee. The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30 1898, after which date no securities will be received.
Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDK. S. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

Government War Loan.
WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE UNITED STATES NEW 3 PER CENT. BONDS AT 101 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. BONDS TO BE DELIVERED TO US AS SOON AS RECEIVED BY SUBSCRIBERS FROM THE GOVERNMENT. THIS OFFER MAY BE TERMINATED WITHOUT NOTICE.
ASIEL & CO.,
55 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Seven thousand three hundred and sixty-three 70-100 dollars ($7,363.70.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 17, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES" a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

The bears had things pretty much their own way in Wall Street yesterday. Stocks were weak from start to finish; the market did not at any time show much inclination to rally. The selling for the short account by the traders was aggressive, and had the effect of bringing out considerable stock held speculatively by commission house clients. There was also a renewal among some important interests of the disposition to further the reaction in order to strengthen the bull position.

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Again aggressive attacks upon Sugar Trust were the features of the market. Much of the selling was undoubtedly intended for effect on other stocks, and that object was successfully accomplished, for Sugar Trust's weakness did to a greater or less extent affect speculative sentiment. The Granger shares were also kept under pressure, and the bear operators seemed to have planned to take up and attack first one and then another of those stocks which enjoyed to the fullest extent the recent buoyancy.

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The fixing up of the wheat market complications led the Street to believe that the Leiter collapse and its possible effects will now disappear as a factor. It must be remembered, however, that this new bull pool will do all in its power to put up wheat prices, and it is not improbable that Wall Street will hear many rumors regarding crop damage and stories calculated to help along the campaign in wheat which may affect sentiment upon the Western railroad properties. But despite such news people interested in those stocks will do well to keep constantly in mind the Government's recent crop estimate. There will be plenty of grain for the Western railroads to haul—plenty of traffic yielding profits.

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Wall Street, or at least that part of it which concerns itself only with current fluctuations, paid but little attention to the statement of the country's foreign trade. The official figures furnish one of the strongest possible bull arguments on stocks. The United States at the end of its present fiscal year will make a showing which cannot fail to strengthen American credit throughout the world—which cannot fail to interest European investors in American securities. Leaving consideration of all other factors aside the present condition of our international commerce must be convincing of the value and stability of American investments.

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Yesterday there was again persistent buying by many of the strongest financial interests, who, although making no effort to sustain prices, bought steadily and confidently. The stocks sold to them by the debonnaire room traders were stocks borrowed for that purpose. Undoubtedly there is a very large short interest in the market. There has been reckless selling of late, and if there should suddenly be reason why the shorts should wish to close out their contracts, trouble in the bear camp might result.

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Government bonds were strong. The closing bids for the 4s of 1925 were ¾ and 1⅝ per cent. higher respectively for the registered and coupon. Other issues were unchanged. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124¼; $5,000 5s, coupon, at 111¼, and $25,000 District of Columbia 3-65s at 115.

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In State securities, $6,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 91¼@91.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Den., Rio G. pf	⅝	West Chi. St	½
Hawaiian Sugar	2	W. & L. E. pf., $1 asst. paid	½
Illinois Steel	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Am. Spirits Mfg	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Sugar Refg	3⅛	National Lead	1
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. J. Central	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Northern Pacific	1
Brook. Union Gas	1½	Ontario & West	½
C., B. & Q.	1	Ore. Imp., all in pd.	1
Chi., & East Ill.	½	Ore. R. R. & N.	⅝
Chi. M. & St. P.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	¾	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	⅞
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	2	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Eastern Elevator	1⅛	St. Louis & S. F.	⅝
Er. & 1st pf.	⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Gen. Electric	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Great North. pf.	1	Stand. R. & T.	⅛
Iowa Central pf.	1	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Laclede Gas	⅛	Union Pacific	1
Lake Erie & W.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Manhattan Cons.	1⅛	Wabash	½
Met. St. Ry.	1½	West. Union Tel.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909	1	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st	1
C., B. & Q. 4s	1	St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. C. 6s	1
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	1	S. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Long Island gen. 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $138,169,186; balance, $7,671,067; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $553,713.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easy. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾@$4.84 for sixty days, and $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼@5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@7½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59½. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107½; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 53½; New York Central, ¼, to 118½, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝, Erie at 13⅞, and Reading at 10. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 7-16, for money, and 111½ for the account. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.30, compared with 164.50 Tuesday, 162.50 a week ago and 195 a year ago; in Lisbon at 80.50, compared with 83 Tuesday, 80 a week ago, and 46⅞ a year ago; in Rome at 107, compared with 107.05 Tuesday, 107.25 a week ago, and 104.70 a year ago.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

For some time past Wall Street has been looking forward to the publication of the Government's report on foreign trade for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year. The official figures were made public yesterday, and although they had no immediate effect upon speculative sentiment, they show conclusively the strong position of the United States and the immense amounts standing to its credit abroad.

The figures for the eleven months ending with May show that in that time the volume of exports as well as the excess of exports over imports have been the largest ever recorded in the financial history of the United States. According to the report there is an apparent trade balance in favor of the United States abroad amounting to close to $500,000,000. It has been calculated that this may be subject to a deduction of $150,000,000 for interest charges and freight abroad. Admitting that these charges will be that large, this leaves a credit balance in favor of this country of nearly $350,000,000. Figures like these cannot fail to carry meaning to the mind of every thinking man. The professional room traders did not choose to pay attention to them yesterday, but investment interests abroad as well as at home must realize their full significance.

BULLS ON MANHATTAN.

Inside purchases of Manhattan Elevated were again in evidence yesterday. In the general weakness the stock lost about a point of Tuesday's gain, but on the decline friends of the company and interests identified with its management were steady buyers. Much of the new inside bullishness on Manhattan seems to come from a confidence in the benefits to be derived from the new West Street extension. It is believed that the new line will bring to Manhattan big returns, especially inasmuch as it contemplates the carrying of freight on the road at night—a traffic in which Manhattan has had no part heretofore. Friends of Manhattan are not only proclaiming their belief in materially increased earnings, but are accompanying their confidence by heavy purchases of this stock.

SUGAR TRUST AND THE BEARS.

Sugar was by far the most active stock yesterday, the sales aggregating more than 75,000 shares. It was also the weakest stock on the list, selling down close to 130, (ex 3 per cent. dividend,) and closing within a fraction of its lowest, with a net loss of more than 4 points. The traders were active sellers of Sugar, following the brokers supposedly acting for some of the big operators. Hawaiian annexation was used as a bear argument on the stock and was much hippodromed on that account. The absence of inside support, which has been noticed for some time past, laid the stock open to attack, and allowed the bears to do pretty much as they pleased with it.

ELEVATED ON THE BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday was notably firm, declining only fractionally and at times showing a disposition to advance in spite of the weakness of the rest of the market. It is to be noted, however, that the Brooklyn elevated stocks were also in good demand, and that the buying of them came from a story that the Brooklyn Elevated is to run its cars over Brooklyn Bridge by the end of this week, and thus begin to split that business, now all going to Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

GOVERNMENT BONDS FIRM.

Government bonds were firm yesterday, both issues of the old 4s making gains on the bid price, while the new 4s advanced 1⅛ per cent. on sales, as compared with the last previous sale.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR STRONG.

Hawaiian Sugar's jump to 27½ yesterday was the natural result of the improving prospects for Hawaiian annexation. The stock made its gain on comparatively light transactions, but little more than 4,000 shares changing hands. Apparently there was no manipulation of the stock, the buying coming chiefly from people who calculate that with the annexation of Hawaii will come a natural appreciation in the value of Hawaiian Sugar stock.

SOFT COAL TRADE BULLS.

Purchases of Three C's and Chesapeake and Ohio by interests identified with the properties and also with the bituminous coal trade were again to be seen yesterday. Insiders of both companies are talking bullishly, and friends of President M. E. Ingalls have been buyers of both stocks for some time past. It may be significant that of late there has been buying of many of the soft coal stocks by people identified with their managements.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Production of copper for month of May, estimated at 20,229 tons. Exports, 12,796 tons.

Belief that an extra dividend on United Gas Improvement stock will be declared today.

Quarterly meeting of Texas Pacific Directors. Only routine business transacted.

Increase of $400,221 in Baltimore and Ohio's gross earnings for May, making an increase of $1,773,062 since July 1 last.

Advanced rates on shipments of grain east bound from Chicago not being maintained. Great falling off in grain movement.

Increase of $50,328 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis' surplus net earnings for May, making an increase of $76,062 so far in the fiscal year.

Decrease of $4,063 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus net earnings for April, but increase of $3,174 since Jan. 1.

Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company's capital stock increased from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in June showed increases:

Kansas City, Memphis and Birming.	$1,547
Western New York and Pennsylvania	3,000

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Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis showed a decrease of $9,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$10,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad general consolidated gold 7 per cent. bonds, registered, due December, 1902, interest June and December, 113⅞.

$11,000 Illinois Central Railroad first mortgage Western Lines 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1951, coupons February and August, 104⅜.

$1,000 Wabash Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1939, coupons May and November, 109¼.

$1,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad consolidated sinking fund 7 per cent. bond, due 1915, interest February, May, August, and November, 142½.

$8,000 Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad income sinking fund convertible 5 per cent. bonds, due 1916, interest January and July, 111.

$4,000 Pennsylvania Company 4½ per cent. bonds, due 1921, interest January and July, 112¾.

60 shares Bowery Bank, $100 each, 302 to 310.

4 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 289.

$50,000 Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company 7 per cent. second mortgage bonds, due 1900, $10 lot.

$1,100 claim against John C. Bailey, secured by assignment of lands in Kentucky and lots at Bayside, L. I., $35 lot.

$7,000 Newark (Ohio) Water Works Company first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due October, 1905, April, 1898, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, $100 lot.

$10,000 Nevada Central Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. registered income bonds, interest guaranteed by The Nevada Company of New Jersey, from July 1, 1898, to maturity, July 1, 1938, 45⅛.

30 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 113½.

4 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 113½.

317 shares New Jersey Steamboat Company, $50 each, 50.

370 shares Kings County Elevated Railway Company, $100 each, $140 lot.

$12,500 Kings County Elevated Railway 6 per cent. income bonds and $100 do. scrip, $245 lot.

$1,500 Kings County Elevated Railway collateral trust 6 per cent. income bonds, series "B," and $354 do. scrip, $17 lot.

370 shares Lackawanna Store Association, Limited, $10 each, 50.

$2,000 Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1921, coupons June and December, 80.

20 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 195.

$9,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, 74.

31 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 350.

3 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 115½.

7 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 279.

$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip of 1898, 104⅝.

100 shares Consumers' Brewing Company of Philadelphia common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 5.

36 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 108¾.

100 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad guaranteed 7 per cent. by Pennsylvania Railroad, $100 each, 171.

$124,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company general mortgage bonds, July, 1897, coupons on, (hypothecated,) $1,000 each, 7⅛.

$6,000 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company income mortgage bonds, scrip, (hypothecated,) $60 lot.

$575 Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company income mortgage bond, scrip, (hypothecated,) $5.75 lot.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	110	115
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
Kings County Elevated	92	93
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	2	3
New Orleans Traction common	99	101
New Orleans Traction pf.	1½	2½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	7	9
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	192	194
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	115	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	108	110
Union Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf.	14	17
	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	137	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	48½	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¼	
Amsterdam preferred	72	72½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	86	90
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	16	21
Grand Rapids Gas stock	100	103¾
Mutual of New York	76	79
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	343	349
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	110	114
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	36	38
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. co.)	98	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	35	38
St. Paul Gas stock	85	90
St. Paul Gas bonds	38	41
Standard Gas, New York	76	78
Standard Gas, New York preferred	131½	142
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	158	160
Syracuse Gas stock	112	114
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	17	18
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	47	47¼
Glucose pf., ex div	99½	100¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	30¼	31½
International Paper pf.	83	88
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	49	52
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Panama Canal Con., new	10	12
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	441	442
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6¾	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
Northwestern Telegraph Company	146	150
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Knickerbocker Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on net earnings of the company, payable July 1, being an increase of 1 per cent. per annum above its previous dividends, which have been at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The Homestake Mining Company announces that it has declared its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share, and besides an extra dividend of the same amount per share, both payable the 25th inst. at the office of the transfer agents. This means a total of $6,806,250 paid in dividends to date.

The Oregon Improvement Reorganization Committee notifies holders of certificates representing consolidated mortgage bonds or preferred or common stock of the Oregon Improvement Company, that they may exchange those certificates for stock of the Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the reorganization agreement, on and after June 20. The certificates, properly indorsed, must be surrendered either to the Manhattan Trust Company of New York or to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston. Any holder entitled to receive scrip or a fraction of a share may either sell the same to either trust company or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share. Holders who make the exchange by mail, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the trust company whether they wish to sell the same or buy additional scrip.

Interest and dividends will be paid as follows: At the National City Bank of New York, July 1, the interest due on bonds of the Pennsylvania Company's 4½ per cent. loan, and also interest due on Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway Company's Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company extended 5 per cent. loan.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of Manhattan Railway Company, July 1.

A quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. to stockholders of Mergenthaler Linotype Company, June 30.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58@58¾.

Bar silver in London, 26⅞d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 8,100 Phoenix at .19@.20@.21.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Bullion sold at .03, 100 Consolidated California at .42, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 300 Iron Silver at .68@.70, 400 Mollie Gibson at .25, 900 Potosi at .18@.16.

On the Mining Exchange 75,000 shares of Copper Rock sold at .005⅝@.008½, buyer 30 @.007¼, 6,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13¼, 700 Golden Fleece at .30@.31, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .003, buyer 10; 3,000 Jefferson at .042, 2,000 Justine at .02⅞, 3,500 Lagonda at .22¼@.22¾@.22¼@.22⅝, 600 Lillie at .90@.91, 100 Mount Rosa at .11⅞, 95,000 Old Gold at .003¾@.004⅛, 500 Portland at 1.02@1.03, 50,000 Sentinel at .006¼@.007, 8,000 Union at .11¼@.11½.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Father De Smet	.14
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.21	Iron Silver	.60
Breece	.44	Kings. & Pem. I.	.25
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.10
Challar	.10	Leadville	.09
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Little Chief	.17
Con. Cal & Va.	.43	Phoenix Gold	.19
Deadwood	.60	Potosi	.09
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Mexican	.10
Belcher	.06	Moulton	.20
Best & Belcher	.17	Ophir	.12
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.10
Brunswick Con.	.16	Potosi	.12
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Catalpa	.08	Savage	.05
Chollar	.10	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.60
Colorado Central	.08	Small Hopes	1.05
Con. Cal & Va.	.40	Union Con.	.03
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.04
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Columbia M. Co.	.04	Argentum Juanita	.22
Deadwood Terra	.40	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.45
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.13	Creede & Crip Cr'k.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.70	Golden Fleece	.25
Homestake	85.00	Mollie Gibson	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.65	Flarmacist	.05
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	.95
La Crosse	.16	Union	.10
Leadville Con.	.10	Work	.02
Little Chief	.23		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.04	Copper Rock	.007
Gold Magnet	.002½	Garfield Con.	.13
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.28¼
Japan	2.50	Jefferson	.04
Lagonda	.22¾	Justine	.02¾
Pilgrim	.002½	Lillie	.89½
Rocky Mountain	.05	Mollie Gibson	.21
St. F. Caribou	2.62½	Mount Rosa	.11¼
Yukon	.10	Old Gold	.006⅞
Alamo	.02	Portland	1.02
Anaconda	.02	Sentinel	.006¾
Anchoria, Leland	.74	Union	.11¼
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½
Cannon Ball	.003½		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
Month May	$2,427,550	$2,027,329	$2,006,388
From July 1	25,146,385	23,373,323	21,767,580
COLORADO MIDLAND—			
Mileage	350	350	350
Month May	$124,619	$123,918	$166,018
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	965
1st week June	$76,762	$85,765	$63,770
From Jan. 1	1,911,079	1,771,601	1,619,254
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week June	$21,964	$20,417	$17,718
From Jan. 1	658,115	498,039	456,603
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
1st week June	$53,600	$50,600	$57,000
From July 1	3,039,829	2,777,039	2,986,429
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	$276,837	$272,071	$285,823
Oper. expenses	177,258	164,574	
Net earnings	91,797	94,812	121,249
Fixed charges	60,311	59,263	57,897
Surplus	31,486	35,549	63,352
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,107,758	1,064,185	1,124,675
Oper. expenses	668,460	630,122	628,411
Net earnings	439,298	434,063	496,264
Fixed charges	240,478	238,417	231,737
Surplus	198,820	195,646	264,527
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—			
Gross	$526,038	$444,392	$392,859
Oper. expenses	312,651	277,542	286,889
Net	213,387	166,850	125,970
Charges	122,682	126

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 15, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27	27¾	325	Am. Malting Co.....	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
77	78½	110	Am. Malting Co. pf....	78	78	77¾	77¾	.....
14	14⅛	2,645	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
86⅜	87	410	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	87	87	86¼	86¼	—1¼
...	...	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	137	137	137	137	.....
130¾	130⅞	73,623	Am. S. R. Co., ex div..	135¼	135¼	130⅜	130⅞	—4⅛
111¾	112½	300	Am. S. R. Co. pf., ex d.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ¼
91	93	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co...	93	93	93	93	.....
110¼	110¾	13,835	American Tobacco ...	111	111½	110⅛	110⅛	—1¼
118	119	71	American Tobacco pf.	119	119	119	119	.....
12⅜	12⅞	1,345	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅛	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
32¼	32¾	19,915	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	33	33⅜	32	32⅛	— ⅛
19	19½	200	Baltimore & Ohio....	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
3⅜	3⅞	2,800	Bay State Gas	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	.....
51	51⅜	27,203	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	51¼	51⅞	50½	50⅝	— ⅛
120	122	100	Brooklyn Union Gas..	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	—1¾
10⅜	11¼	110	Bruns. City	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
51¼	52	410	Canada Southern	51	51¼	51	51¼	+ ¼
22⅞	22⅝	3,175	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
103⅝	103¾	29,666	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	104¼	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	—1
61½	62½	200	Chi. & East. Ill., ex d..	61	61¼	61	61¼	— ½
14	14⅛	4,890	Chicago Great Westn...	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
30	31	15	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	.....
98⅝	98¾	30,979	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99¾	100	98⅝	98¾	—1
148½	149¼	131	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	149	149	149	149	.....
124¾	124½	1,090	Chi. & Northw.....	125	125	124¼	124¼	— ¾
170	172¼	100	Chi. & Northw. pf....	170	170	170	170	— ½
105	105¼	10,207	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105½	105¾	104¾	105⅛	— ⅛
39¼	39⅞	6,040	C., C., C. & St. L.....	39¾	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ¼
14¾	15	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
20¾	21	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21	21	21	21	— ¼
16½	19	50	Colorado Midland pf..	17	17	17	17	.....
198¼	198¾	1,565	Consolidated Gas	200	200	198⅞	199	—2
37½	35½	35	Consolidated Ice	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	.....
88½	94	5	Consolidated Ice pf....	92	92	92	92	.....
108	110	193	Del. & Hudson	109⅞	109⅞	108½	109½	.....
...	160	5	Del. Lack. & West....	153½	153½	153½	153½	.....
51¼	51⅜	560	Denver & R. G. pf....	52	52	51½	51½	+ ⅜
63	63⅜	400	Eastern Elevator	63	63⅜	63	63⅜	—1⅛
35½	35¾	835	Erie 1st pf.....	36⅛	36⅜	35½	35½	— ¾
36¾	37	1,195	General Electric	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	36¾	—1
176	178	112	Great Northern pf....	178	178	178	178	—1
25	26½	4,315	Hawaiian Sugar	24	27½	24	25⅜	+2
104½	105	260	Illinois Central	105	105	104½	104½	— ¼
54	57¼	200	Illinois Steel Co.....	56	56	55½	55½	+ ½
32	33	100	Iowa Central pf.....	32	32	32	32	—1
48	49	332	Laclede Gas	48¾	48¾	48½	48½	— ½
15	15½	200	Lake Erie & West.....	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
71½	72½	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	— ¾
50	53	6	Long Island	49½	49½	49½	49½	.....
51⅜	51¾	6,050	Louisville & Nashville.	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
104⅜	104⅞	17,510	Manhattan Con	106	106⅜	104⅜	104⅜	—1⅛
49	55	5	Md. Coal pf., ex div..	53	53	53	53	.....
159	159½	4,400	Metropolitan St. Ry..	159½	161⅜	159	159	—1½
4½	5½	267	Mexican Central	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ½
103	103¼	441	Michigan Central	103	103	102¾	103	.....
89½	91	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
60⅜	62	30	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	.....
32¾	33½	965	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	33½	33⅝	32¾	32⅞	—1½
34	34¼	6,585	Missouri Pacific	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
33	33⅝	660	National Lead Co....	34	34	33	33	—1
106¾	107	29	National Lead Co. pf..	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	.....
17	19¼	100	National Linseed Oil..	19	19	19	19	.....
93⅝	94½	660	New Jersey Central...	94½	94½	94	94	—1
115¼	115½	4,774	New York Central	115⅜	115½	115	115¼	— ½
15	15⅜	100	Norfolk & Western...	15	15	15	15	.....
51½	52	150	Norfolk & West. pf...	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅛
6¼	6⅞	790	North American	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
27⅞	28	8,755	Northern Pacific	28¾	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	.....
67⅞	68	16,820	Northern Pacific pf....	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
15	15⅜	620	Ontario & Western....	15⅜	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
20½	30	180	Ore. Imp., all in. pd...	29½	29½	29½	29½	—1
70	72¼	117	Ore. R. & Nav. pf....	70	70	70	70	—3
28	28¼	1,380	Pacific Mail	28½	28¾	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
115¼	115⅜	1,426	Pennsylvania R. R....	115½	115½	115	115⅜	— ⅛
98⅛	98⅜	16,580	People's Gas, Chicago.	99¼	99½	98¾	98⅝	—1½
44½	45	20	P., C., C. & St. L....	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	.....
64¾	65	350	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	65¼	65¼	65¼	65⅜	— ⅛
19	19¼	270	Reading	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	45¼	3,010	Reading 1st pf.....	46	46	45¼	45⅝	—1⅝
23	23¼	220	Reading 2d pf.....	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ¼
59	61	125	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	60½	60¼	60½	60½	— ¼
21½	22	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
7½	8	100	St. L. & San Fran....	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
62	63	515	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	63	65	62	62	—1⅝
29¾	30	440	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	29¾	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
11	11¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11	11	11	11	— ⅜
140	143	30	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	142	142	142	142	.....
76	77	300	St. Paul & Omaha....	77	77	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
17½	18¼	300	Southern Pacific	18½	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
8	8½	134	Southern Railway....	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
29	29¼	1,605	Southern Railway pf..	29¼	29¼	29	29⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	6¼	120	Standard R. & T.....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	23½	1,945	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	23⅜	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ½
11	11¾	1,000	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	.....
22¾	22⅞	5,220	Union Pacific	23¾	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
58⅛	58¾	22,362	Union Pacific pf.....	59	59⅛	58	58⅛	—1⅛
7⅝	7¼	2,920	U. P., D. & G. & R....	7⅜	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
40	44	13	United States Express.	40	40	40	40	.....
63¾	64	1,760	U. S. L. pf., ex div...	64	64	63¾	63¾	— ¼
21¾	21¾	520	United States Rubber.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
81½	82	420	U. S. Rubber pf.....	81	81½	81	81½	— ½
7	7¼	100	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
18⅞	19	2,200	Wabash pf.....	19	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
90	91½	500	West Chicago Street..	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅞	+ ⅛
91	91¾	1,368	Western Union Tel...	91⅜	91⅜	91	91	— ⅝
1⅞	2	300	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
11	12½	225	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as.pd.	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅝
Sales.....		377,475						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
10,000..... 91
At, T & S F adjst 4s
5,000b3..... 65⅜
25,000..... 65⅝
5,000..... 65¼
10,000b3..... 65¼
40,000..... 65⅜
25,000..... 65¼
70,000..... 65⅝
5,000..... 65⅞
40,000..... 65⅜
60,000..... 65½
25,000..... 65⅝
10,000..... 65¼
Gen 4s
9,000..... 92⅜
28,000..... 92¼
2,000b3..... 92¼
5,000..... 92⅛
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
4,000..... 88¾
Brooklyn R T 5s
4,000..... 99⅛
2,000..... 99¼
2,000..... 99⅛
Canada So 1st 5s
3,000b3..... 110⅞
Canada Southern 2d
2,000..... 108½
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000s20F..... 114
2,000..... 113⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
30,000..... 83
1,000..... 82¾
5,000..... 82½
1,000..... 83
Ches & Ohio con 5s
18,000..... 114½
Chi, B & Q 4s
1,000..... 99
Chi, B & Q. Neb ext 4s
5,000..... 98¼
25,000..... 99
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
10,000..... 111
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
10,000..... 105¼
Chi & N W gen 3½s
1,000..... 102
25-year deb 5s
10,000..... 109
10,000..... 109½
Chi, St. L & N O 5s
1,000..... 120
Chi Term Trans 4s
2,000..... 86
5,000..... 85¾
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000..... 94½
Detroit City Gas 5s
6,000..... 93
2,000..... 92½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
3,000..... 111
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
5,000..... 101½
Erie gen lien 3-4s
20,000..... 73¾
20,000s20F..... 73¾
Erie 4s prior bonds
1,000..... 92½
15,000..... 92
Ft W & D C 1st
6,000..... 71½
6,000s3..... 71¾
5,000..... 71¼
5,000..... 71
2,000..... 71¼
5,000..... 70½
Ga Pac 1st 6s
2,000..... 122
Ind, Dec & West 1st
5,000..... 102
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
20,000..... 69½
3,000..... 69
Total sales..... $1,871,000

Iowa Central 1st 5s
2,000..... 101
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000..... 104½
10,000..... 104
Long Island G M 4s
3,000..... 80
La & Mo River 1st
2,000..... 108
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
2,000s20F..... 122½
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
9,000..... 90¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s
15,000s20F..... 95
Met St Ry gen 5s
12,000..... 113
5,000..... 113⅛
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
9,000..... 73
Minn & St L con 6s
1,000..... 106¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
11,000..... 87
1,000..... 87⅛
1,000..... 87¼
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000..... 62⅞
8,000..... 62¾
1,000..... 62⅝
10,000..... 62¾
Mo Pac 1st cons
6,000..... 100½
Nash, C & St L con
2,000..... 102½
N Y, C & St L 4s
2,000..... 103½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
25,000..... 62
18,000..... 62¼
10,000..... 62
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,500..... 96⅞
500..... 97½
5,000..... 96¾
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
10,000..... 88½
Oregon R & N 1st
1,000..... 116
Oregon R & N 4s
5,000..... 95½
6,000..... 95
Oregon S L, inc A 5s
6,000s20F..... 73¾
Oregon Short Line 6s
3,000..... 126½
Pitts & West 5s
10,000..... 40
9,000..... 39
Reading Co gen 4s
15,000..... 85⅜
10,000..... 85¼
22,000..... 85
2,000..... 85⅛
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000..... 87⅝
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s
5,000..... 79½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
1,000c..... 94¼
St L & San Fran 4s
10,000..... 78
5,000s20F..... 78
2,000..... 78
1,000c..... 78¼
5,000..... 77½
6,000..... 78
5,000..... 77⅜
St L S W 1st
20,000..... 74⅜
5,000..... 75
1,000c..... 75½
10,000..... 75
St L & S F G M 5s
6,000..... 103½
St L S W 2d inc
7,000..... 30¼
6,000..... 30
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000..... 119⅜
1,000..... 119⅛
6,000b3..... 120
St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
3,000..... 107½
St P, M & M, Montana Central 6s
1,000..... 131½
St P & Nor Pac 6s reg certfs
10,000..... 124½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000..... 65
So Pac of Ariz 1st
15,000..... 107
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000..... 96¼
So Pac of N M 1st
9,000..... 108¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 94⅞
3,000..... 94⅝
8,000..... 94½
1,000..... 94⅜
7,000..... 94½
4,000..... 94¾
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
2,000..... 88
Tex & N O cons 5s
10,000..... 98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000..... 105½
Tex & Pac 2d inc
16,000..... 38⅜
2,000..... 38½
16,000..... 38⅝
3,000..... 38¾
40,000..... 38⅝
5,000..... 38½
60,000..... 38⅝
1,000..... 38½
95,000..... 38⅜
5,000..... 38½
20,000..... 38⅝
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
15,000..... 88½
Union Pacific 4s
7,000..... 96⅞
5,000..... 97
16,000..... 96⅞
5,000..... 96¾
25,000..... 96⅝
149,000..... 96⅞
25,000..... 96⅝
19,000..... 96½
10,000..... 96¾
2,000c..... 96¾
2,000..... 96½
2,000..... 96⅝
11,000..... 96¼
8,000..... 96⅛
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
1,000..... 61
1,000..... 60⅜
3,000..... 60¾
61,000..... 60¾
15,000..... 60⅝
1,000..... 60½
20,000..... 60⅜
15,000..... 60⅜
10,000..... 60⅞
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000..... 109¼
5,000..... 109
6,000..... 109¼
6,000..... 109
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000..... 108½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000..... 41¼
6,000s3..... 41¼
2,000..... 41¼
10,000..... 41½
1,000s5F..... 41½
16,000..... 41½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$186,645,194
Gold reserve	164,576,215
Net silver	7,507,193
United States notes in the Treasury	29,523,579
Treasury notes of 1890	1,687,502
Total receipts this day	881,356
Total receipts this month	14,605,801
Total receipts this year	385,607,570
Total expenditures this day	1,962,600
Total expenditures this month	26,416,000
Total expenditures this year	421,939,105
Deposits in National banks	28,081,776

National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $214,318; Government receipts from internal revenue, $365,806.73; customs, $507,882.73; miscellaneous, $7,666.91; total, $881,356.87.

The Laurada Runs Ashore.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 15.—The steamer Laurada, the noted filibuster, which landed several cargoes of arms in Cuba, went ashore at the entrance of Vancouver Harbor last night. The vessel is uninjured. She lies in the mud, and will probably get off at high tide in the morning

PROTESTS OF IMPORTERS.

The following opinions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday:

Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago imported merchandise commercially known as rice-beaded curtains, that were assessed for duty at 60 per cent. They were claimed to be dutiable at 20 per cent., but the original assessment was sustained. The beads used were of paste.

Hiram Blanchard of Eastport, Me., imported ninety tons of plaster rock for the manufacture of fertilizers. It was assessed for duty as 50 cents a ton, but the importers claimed that it was entitled to free duty. The original assessment was affirmed.

A barrel of Caledonia mineral water, imported by C. W. Wheeler of Burlington, Vt., was assessed at 24 cents per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem on the barrel. This decision was affirmed.

A lot of "church statuary," imported by John A. Lennon of San Francisco, was decided to be dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem, as assessed under paragraph 450. Importers claimed that it was entitled to free admission, under paragraph 649.

Jersey City Bonds Sell Well.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday sold $100,000 worth of thirty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds for 106.03, the largest bid ever received by the city for any bonds. They were bought by E. H. Rollins & Son of Boston.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109¼	109¾
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	111⅝
4s, r., 1925	124	125
4s, c., 1925	124	125
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	111	112
Currency 6s, 1899	101¼	102¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	..
Adams Express	100	102
Alb. & Sus., ex d.	180	..
American Coal	115	140
Am. Cotton Oil	20	21
Am. Cot. Oil pf	73½	75
Am. Dist. Tel	20	22⅞
Am. Express	127	130
Ann Arbor	11	12
Ann Arbor pf	36	38
B. & O. S. W. pf.	..	..
new	6½	7½
Boston A. L. pf	102	106
Buff., R. & P.	20	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	66½
Canadian Pacific	85	85⅜
Central Pacific	13½	14½
Chi. & Alton	168	..
Chi. & Alton pf	170	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf., ex dividend	107¾	108½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	33	34½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	9¾	10
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9
Chi. Term. T. pf.	25	29½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	89
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	49
Cleve. & Pittsburg	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½
Colorado Midland	6	7
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	5¾	6
Col., H. V. & T.	5	5½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24
Com. Cable	177½	180
Consol. Coal	42	45
Del., L. & W.	..	160
Den. & R. G.	12⅝	13⅛
D., M. & Ft. D.	17⅛	18
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Detroit Gas	59	60
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	6
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130
*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110
Eighth Avenue	330	340
Erie	13½	13⅝
Erie 2d pf.	17¼	18
Ev. & T. H.	25	27
Ev. & T. H. pf.	49	53
Ft. W. & D. G.	..	12
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	48	100
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	27½	..
Iowa Central	9¼	..
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Tex.	16¼	17
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	5	5½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	3	10
Lacledes Gas pf.	91½	92½
Lake Shore	..	189
Lake Shore certifs.	191	..
Manhattan Beach.	3	5
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Minn. & St. L.	27½	28½
Minn. St. P. & S.	..	..
S. M.	6	..
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	16	..
Minn. Iron	73	74
Mo., K. & T.	11	11½
Mobile & Ohio	27	28
Morris & Essex	167½	171
National Starch	5½	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25
New Cent. C.	7¼	8½
N. Y. Air Brake	37½	40½
N. Y. & N. H.	190	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. pf.	32	34½
Norfolk & W.	60	66
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon R. & N.	50	52
Oregon S. L.	30	30½
Penn. Coal	325	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1¾
Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Pitts. & West. pf.	5	..
Pullman Car	186½	188
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	5	7
Rens. & Sar., ex d.	178	..
Rome, W. & O.	121½	123
Rio G. W.	25	26
Rio G. W. pf.	64½	65½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7½
St. L. S. W.	5	5½
St. P. & Duluth	18	24
St. P. & D. pf.	78	84
St. P. & O. pf.	150	153
Sil. bullion certfs.	58	58¾
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Third Avenue	173	176
Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
U. S. Leather	7	7¼
Wells-F. Express	118	122
Wis. Central	2¼	3
Wis. Central pf.	3	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
44,280	Am. Sugar Refs.	135	135	131	131⅝
500	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¼	14¼	14	14
730	Am. Tobacco	110½	111¼	110¼	110⅝
360	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅛	33⅛	32½	32½
3,370	Brook. R. T.	51	52	50½	51¼
40	Bay State Gas.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15,440	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	104⅜	104⅞	103½	103½
16,060	Chi., M. & St. P.	99⅝	99¾	98⅝	98⅝
8,430	Chi., R. I. & P.	105¼	105⅜	104⅞	104⅞
220	General Electric	37	37	36⅞	36⅞
1,080	Louis. & Nash.	52¼	52¼	51⅝	51⅝
4,920	Manhattan	106½	106½	104⅝	104⅝
1,050	Mo. Pacific	35	35	34½	34½
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
70	N. Y. Central	115¼	115¼	115	115
50	N. Y., O. & W.	15	15	15	15
180	Nor. Pacific	28¼	28¼	27½	27½
680	Nor. Pac. pf.	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝
330	Pacific Mail	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
3,680	People's Gas	99¼	99⅝	98¼	98¼
20	Reading	19	19	19	19
20	Reading 2d pf.	23	23	23	23
70	Southern pf.	29¼	29¼	28¼	28½
70	Tenn. C. & I.	23⅜	23⅜	23	23
220	Union Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23	23
1,220	Union Pacific pf.	59½	59½	58	58
240	Western Union	91½	91½	90⅞	91¼

98,450

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	65¼	65½	65¼	65½
5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
5,000	C., R. I. & P. 2d.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
5,000	Reading gen.	85½	85½	85½	85½
20,000	Texas Pacific 2d.	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝
20,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	60¾	61	60¾	61
3,000	Wis. Cent. 1st.	41½	41½	41½	41½

$60,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HEKTOGRAPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Hektograph Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of copying apparatus, at 42 Murray Street, for $525.

HARTMAN SUIT AND CLOAK COMPANY.—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Breen receiver of the property of the Hartman Suit and Cloak Company of 49 Clinton Place, on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, representing H. C. F. Koch & Co., in a suit brought against Mrs. Henrietta Hartman for a dissolution of the partnership.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution against the Metropolitan College of Music of 19 and 21 East Fourteenth Street for $1,970 in favor of R. Melvin Davenport for breach of contract and salary as teacher. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he was informed that the pianos and furniture did not belong to the company, but were the property of Mr. Green. The business was started in 1886 and was incorporated in 1891.

ADOLPH G. GREENBERG.—Adolph G. Greenberg allowed judgment to be taken against him yesterday for $30,686 in favor of Austin B. Fletcher on a claim against Mr. Greenberg as indorser on eleven notes of the Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank and Long Branch Electric Railroad Company, of which he was formerly President. The company went into the hands of a receiver on May 23, with liabilities reported at $650,000 and assets at $450,000. Mr. Greenberg was served with the summons yesterday at 32 Liberty Street.

FRANK R. WALKER.—Deputy Sheriff Gilligan received a writ of replevin yesterday against Frank R. Walker, who has an office at 24 Park Place, for $367, from Joseph A. Arnold for the Carthage Tissue Paper Mills. Mr. Arnold stated that the goods had been ordered by Mr. Walker in the name of the Bridgeport Brass Manufacturing Company with a view of confounding that concern with a well-known company of nearly the same name, and immediately after receiving the goods Mr. Walker stored them with a warehouseman under another name. The Sheriff went to the warehouse and seized the goods, which consisted of a large quantity of tissue paper.

GEORGE D. POWELL.—Judge Russell of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward H. Fallows receiver of the property of George D. Powell, manufacturer of honey, maple syrup, and extracts, at 90 and 92 Third Street, Brooklyn, which he transferred on Nov. 22 last to his wife, who thereupon transferred it to the George D. Powell Company in a creditor's action brought by the Armstrong Cork Company to reach the property. At the time of the transfer it is asserted that Mr. Powell owed creditors for merchandise $10,000, and the company was formed to keep the business and he became the general manager.

Out of Town.

WARMAN-SCHUB CYCLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against the Warman-Schub Cycle Manufacturing Company of Chicago for $1,000, in favor of Charles J. Campbell of this city on a note of the company due on Jan. 12 last to the order of the India Rubber Company, which was delivered to the Citizens' National Bank of Akron, Ohio, and passed into the hands of Mr. Campbell. The Sheriff served it on a banking firm here, but it was said the company had nothing there. A receiver was appointed for the company in Chicago in January last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, Oscar J.—C. R. Ellison	$99
AUERBACH, Robert—C. H. Tucker	20
BLAIR, George—Graves & Steers	5,208
BONNELL, Roger V.—W. C. Andrews	1,552
BINNETTI, Carlo and Corado—W. Stamper, costs	36
BORKUM, Lena—J. Tenenbaum	99
BATES, William A.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	78
CHRONEGK, Rose—C. V. and John Fornes	470

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Harlem Apartment Houses Sold for $165,000—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Andrew Lester's Sons have sold, for about $165,000, the seven-story apartment houses "Jefferson" and "Washington," 104 and 106 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a plot 75 by 100.

Adolph M. Bendheim has sold to Ole H. Oleson, with a building loan, the old building 201 Wooster Street, 24.6 by 100. The buyer already owned 197 and 199.

Albert B. Hilton has sold for Joseph Webber to William Rosenzweig the old buildings 50 and 52 Lewis Street, 50 by 101.10. Mr. Rosenzweig has resold the property to Jacob Weimstein, who will erect five-story tenements on the plot. Conrad Schmitt has purchased from Joseph Webber, through Broker Hilton, the adjoining building, 54 Lewis Street, 25 by 101.10.

George E. Fisher is the buyer of the two lots on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 275 feet west of Central Park West.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William Hall's sons, to James Butler, the plot southeast corner of Seventieth Street and Boulevard, 145.8 by 100 by 94.1 by 112.10.

In the Trinity Building Salesroon yesterday William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Patrick Skelly, for $37,000, the two three-story brick tenements, with stores, 68 and 70 Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, 39.6 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to John Jeroloman, for $11,200, the three-story brick dwelling 131 West Sixty-third Street, 16.9 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Central Trust Company, for $95,000, the seven-story brick building 45 and 47 Crosby Street, 50 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Estelle Hasbert, for $18,500, the four-story stone-front dwelling 76 East Ninety-second Street, 16.8 by 67.7.

Peter F. Meyer & Co sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William M. Kingsland, trustee, for $14,150, the four-story stone-front tenement 218 East Seventy-third Street, 24.11 by 102.2.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, for $34,463, the three-story brick dwelling 36 West Twenty-seventh Street, 23 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, William E Carnochan, referee, 127 and 129 West Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $20,800.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, a one-third interest in all land included by One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, the original high-water line of the Harlem River and Macomb's Dam Road, excepting thereout the plot bounded by Macomb's Dam Road, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, and such part as has been taken for the opening of Seventh Avenue; also, a one-third interest in all lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along the Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, excepting thereout the streets running through same. Due on judgment, $199,171; subject to another mortgage for $75,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 50.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,196.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, Chestnut Drive, north side, 654.7 feet east of Hickory Street, being Lot 98 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, 40 by 100.4 by 40 by 100.9, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,020.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John B. Pannes, referee, 160 west Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 227 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 29 by 101.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,415; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 1,078 Home Street, south side, 253 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, runs south 42.8 by southeast 75.3 to Intervale Avenue, by northeast 25 by northwest 65.2 by north 32.7, to Home Street, by west 25, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,462.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the seventh day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., reriaree, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive. plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, June 15th, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

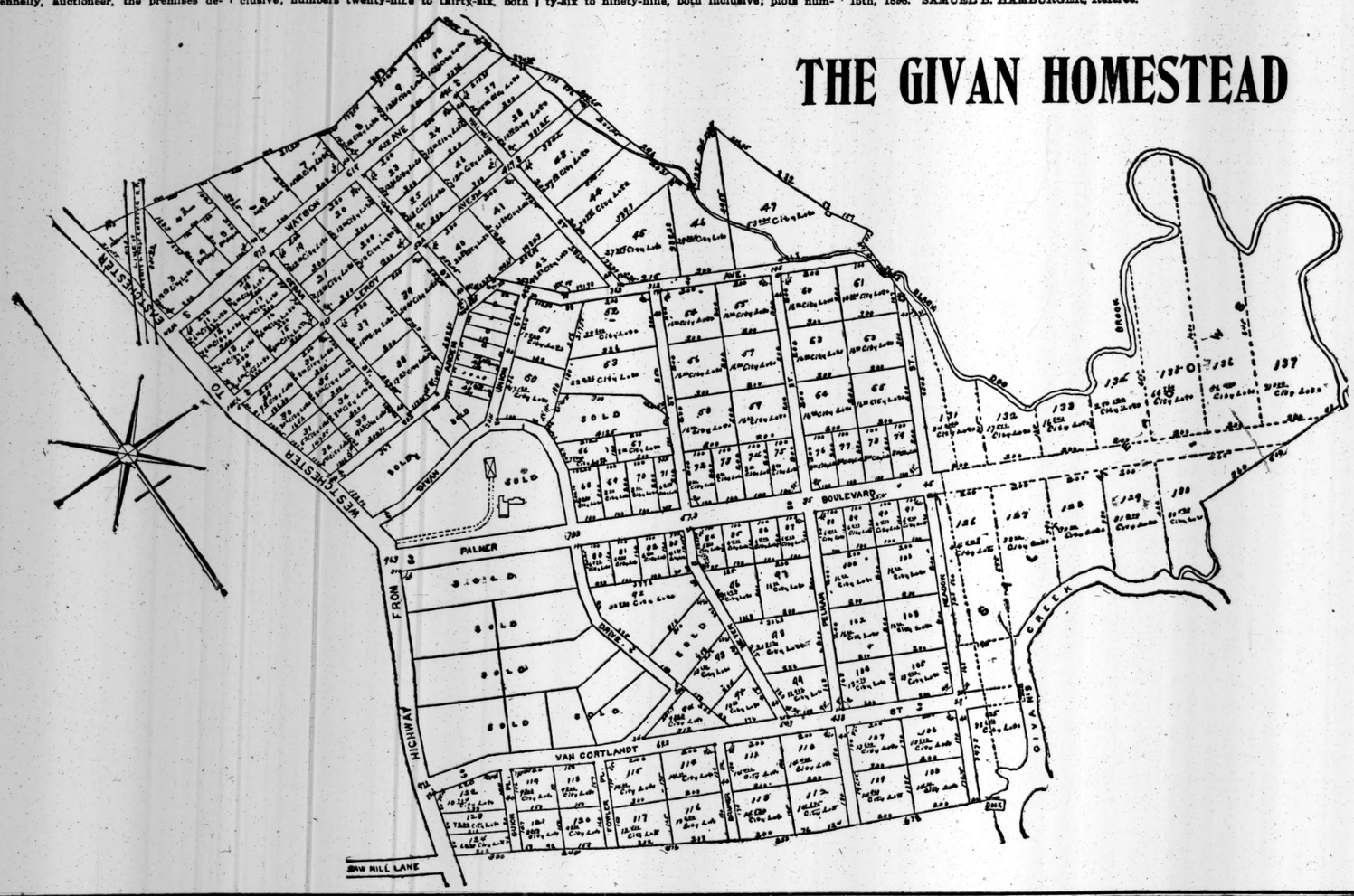
The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $80,425.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,532.52.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD



SURROGATE NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-law6mTh.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-law6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evart: & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-law6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-law6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. mh17-law6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap26-law6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN McEWEN, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

STEIN, CHRISTIAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline Stein, Mathilde Ponndorf, Heinrich Stein, Katherine Miltzer, Wilhelm Stein, Jacob Stein, Ferdinand Stein, and Friedrich Peter, the heirs and next of kin of CHRISTIAN STEIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Conrad Stein, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of August, 1887, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHRISTIAN STEIN, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, and the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Proponent, 8 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je9-law6wTh&jl21.

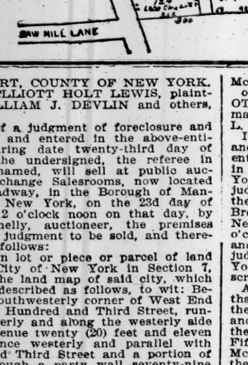
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against incumbrances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $390.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dauer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-law6mTh

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD I. TILTON, JR., HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-law6mTh.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 30 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

WILSON, JOHN T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza Wilson, John T. W. Jennings, John H. Morris, the Washington Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN T. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John H. Morris, John M. Scribner, and Ira D. Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

je9-1aw6wTh.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN AND OTHERS, composing the firm of Lesher, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

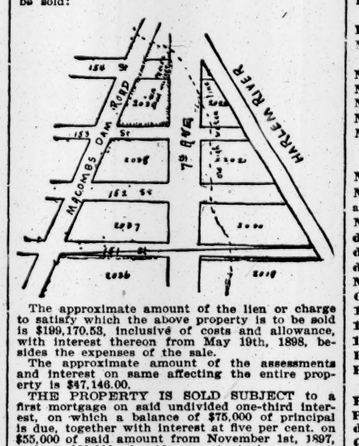
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and therein described as follows:

All the equal undivided one-third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded as follows: Beginning at or near the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central, Bridge; running thence on a diagonal line and through One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to original high-water mark or line of the Harlem River; thence northerly along said high-water mark or line to the end of a line drawn southerly from the easterly line of said road to the place of beginning, excepting thereout so much of the said premises as have been taken for opening and widening Seventh Avenue. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, except the streets running through the same as granted to William H. Florence and others by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by Deed of Grant dated Eighth (8th) November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, together with and subject to all the covenants, conditions, and obligations in said deed contained. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all wharfage, drainage, wharfages, emoluments growing or accruing by or from the premises hereinbefore last-mentioned land. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the right, title, and interest of the said Aaron Raymond and wife to the lands lying outside the lines above stated and within the fences as they now stand and for some years have stood. All of said premises heretofore described being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Aaron Raymond by Charles E. Hastings and wife by deed dated June 24, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York March 8, 1887, in Liber 2,026 of Conveyances, Page 470, and situated in said City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Excepting therefrom all that plot or parcel of land included between the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, running westerly to Seventh Avenue, and the easterly line of McComb's Dam Road. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block Numbers 2,020, 2,021, 2,022, 2,019, 2,036, 2,037, 2,038, 2,039, and 2,040 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:


HARLEM RIVER
McCOMB'S DAM ROAD
ST 2
SOLD
SOLD
SOLD

THE POPULAR WAR LOAN

Two Days of Direct Subscriptions at the Sub-Treasury Aggregate $285,980.

MANY SUBSCRIBERS WOMEN

Inquiries at Banks for Allotments Reported — Estimates on the Total Amount of This Class Applied For Are from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

At the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday 547 separate applications for the war loan bonds, as direct subscriptions, placed $242,980 to the credit of the general account of the Treasurer of the United States. On Tuesday 100 applications were for $43,000 of bonds, so that the operations of the two days at the local Sub-Treasury procured $285,980 on account of popular subscriptions of $500 or less. With allotment subscriptions the Bond Division of the Cashier's Department of the Sub-Treasury had nothing to do except to supply subscription blanks and furnish information in regard to this element of the $200,000,000 war loan.

The difference between direct and allotment subscriptions is that the first compels the subscriber to pay the amount of the bonds he applies for—$500 or less—at the time of application and he is, unless collusion or chicanery is detected, sure of his bonds. The allotment subscriber applies for an amount over $500 in bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury, incloses 2 per cent. of the amount of subscription, and takes the chance of what he has applied for being allotted to him. If there is no allotment he receives back his deposit of 2 per cent. If he fails when an allotment is made to pay for his bonds, on the conditions of the Treasury circular, he forfeits his deposit.

The Rush to Subscribe.

The rush to subscribe directly to the war loan was yesterday of a character to test the endurance and patience of the staff of the Bond Division. It was evident that to do the work properly in business hours the limit of its capacity was 400 direct subscriptions. Each applicant requires a blank and the Treasury circular, and there are few who do not need instructions about filling in the blank. Then the money for the subscription has to be paid and receipted for, with a strict regard for accuracy, and each application before filing for transmission to Washington is numbered to secure to the applicant the priority to which he is entitled and subjected to the rules of the check system which govern the cashier's office. Before the opening hour, 9 A. M., there was a file of applicants that stretched into the main office of the Sub-Treasury. It was never diminished during the day, and at the closing hour, 3 P. M., two score applicants were disappointed. The rush of business was so great that Cashier Maurice L. Muhleman did not sign the last subscription receipt until 5:20 o'clock.

While many of the direct subscribers to the war 3 per cents yesterday were evidently investors of the respectable and thrifty class, and the women subscribers more than 10 per cent. of the number, the speculative element was strongly in evidence. Clerks and boys from brokers' offices came with batches of subscriptions. One had upward of forty, and the last receipts signed were for a firm which presented twenty applications for bonds of $500 and under.

The clerks of the Bond Division had no power to reject any application if it was for $500 or less, but they warned many applicants that if there was duplication which placed the amount of bonds applied for at over $500 the authorities at Washington, on detecting it, would relegate the applications to the allotment list. In one instance a man presented ten applications for direct subscriptions, all in the same handwriting, but with different names as applicants. He was warned that at Washington the applications might be thrown out, but he said he would take the risk and paid the amount of the ten subscriptions.

In the Bond Division yesterday over 5,000 blanks for direct subscriptions and 450 blanks for allotment subscription, were asked for.

Inquiry at the Banks.

At all the down-town banks there was constant inquiry about the war loan, and many allotment subscriptions were reported as having been forwarded to Washington. At the National City Bank it was admitted that it had made an individual allotment subscription, but the reported amount, $10,000,000, was pronounced a guess, and wrong at that. The allotment subscription of the Chase National Bank is for $5,000,000. As to the share in the war loan that will come to the banks and financial institutions everybody appeared yesterday to have given up guessing, while some said that they would not be astonished at learning on July 14 that the direct subscriptions had taken up the first issue of $200,000,000. The guesses as to the aggregate of the direct and allotment subscriptions ranged from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

J. and W. Seligman & Co. said that there was nothing remarkable in the advertising by their London house, Seligman Brothers, that subscriptions could be received for the new loan there and at Frankfort. Many Americans abroad might care to subscribe to the loan and Seligman Brothers will accommodate them and give every information on the subject. The firm will supply its own application blanks until it receives a supply from the United States.

The list of large subscriptions was swelled yesterday by the action of the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in authorizing the investment in the war loan of $2,000,000 direct from the Surplus Dividend fund, the Insurance fund, the Cairo Bridge fund, and the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad fund.

The war loan bonds are at a premium of not less than 1 per cent. Asiel & Co. of 53 Exchange Place, offer that premium and accrued interest for all that may be offered to them.

One of the foremost believers in the success of the war loan is President John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company. He said that if the issue was subscribed four times over it would not astonish him. He indorsed the Government's financial scheme of an individual subscription and said that it would be an object lesson for the world on the popularity of the Government and the temper of the Nation, as well as an evidence of our ample resources.

Savings Bank Deposits.

Of the disposition of savings bank depositors to withdraw their deposits to invest or speculate in the war loan, doubt was expressed in many quarters. President James McMahon of the Industrial Savings Bank said that while he knew of no individual subscriptions by its depositors, the institution had applied for an allotment of $1,000,000 of war bonds. President John Harsen Rhoades of the Greenwich Savings Bank said that there had been no withdrawals of moment from the bank, and that in his opinion the war loan would not attract small investors.

A small supply of application blanks was received at the money order department of the General Post Office. It was soon exhausted, while there was brisk demand for information about the bonds.

There was little discussion yesterday on the effect of the loan on the money market and this gauge of the financial condition reflected no influence from the scheme of raising war funds. In no quarter was any suggestion of money stringency made, and argument against it and for the easy and smooth financing of the Government measure was based on the vast accumulations of unemployed money by banks and financial institutions and the certainty that the amount of the loan will be rapidly disbursed by the Government.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company and the North American Trust Company gave notice yesterday that they will receive subscriptions to the war loan free of cost to the subscribers.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BONDS

Persons unacquainted with the intricacies of computation of interest on interest-bearing Government bonds are at a loss to understand why, aside from patriotic reasons, there is such a scramble for the new 3 per cent. ten-year bonds, for which the United States Government has just opened subscription lists, especially as the last issue of 4 per cent. bonds is offered in the market at about 124. From a purely business point of view, it is argued, bonds are bought not as a favor to a Government, but as a profitable and safe investment, and at first glance it appears that a 4 per cent. one-hundred-dollar bond at $124 yields considerably over 3 per cent., or, to be exact, 3.225 per cent.; hence as an investment is more profitable than a 3 per cent. one-hundred-dollar bond at par.

This is not the case, however. It must be borne in mind that the value of a bond depends upon its duration; thus a 4 per cent. one-hundred-dollar bond that has thirty years to run before it matures and becomes payable is worth considerably more than if it had only ten years to run. The 4 per cent. United States Government bonds issued about two and one-half years ago still have about twenty-seven and one-half years to run, and at their present value, far from yielding more than 3 per cent. per annum, yield considerably less, or only about 2.74 per cent. The new 3 per cent. bonds, in order to be on a level with these, would have to sell for about 102.

The following tables will serve to show the amounts a 3 per cent. ten-year bond and a 4 per cent. bond still having twenty-seven and one-half years to run must bring in order to realize the various rates of interest:

3 PER CENT. TEN-YEAR $100 BOND.

Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.
3.00	$100.00	2.70	$102.61
2.90	100.86	2.60	103.50
2.80	101.73	2.50	104.40

4 PER CENT. $100 BOND MATURING AFTER 27½ YEARS.

Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.
3.00	$118.64	2.70	$125.12
2.90	120.75	2.60	127.38
2.80	122.91	2.50	129.70

These computations are made on the basis of semi-annual payments of coupons. With quarterly payments of coupons the cash value of the bonds would be a trifle more, about five-hundredths of a point.

What an Expert Says.

The Government bond expert of one of the largest banking houses in Nassau Street, which makes a specialty of dealing in Government bonds, speaking of the present situation and regarding the new issue, said yesterday that, as a matter of fact, Government bonds were at present abnormally high.

"The normal value of a Government bond," he said, "is a sum of money that will make the bond yield on an average about 2.95 to 2.96 per cent. At present prices no more than about 2.75 can be realized, and the cause of this is quite simple. Few people buy bonds as an investment from which they expect to derive an income. Most bonds are bought for speculative purposes or as a commodity. Money at present is quite plentiful, and rather than have it lying idle the possessors buy bonds. Now, there is little likelihood that the new issue of $200,000,000 will be distributed to any extent among those who subscribe for sums larger than $500. Indications are that it will prove what it is really intended to be, a popular loan in the strict sense of the word. Enthusiasm runs high, and every American with a little money to spare is only too anxious to become a bondholder, and thus a creditor of the Government.

"Fearing, therefore, that they will stand but little chance of getting a share of the new issue and at the same time desiring to have Government bonds, the persons with large sums to invest have created an almost unprecedented demand for bonds, and the supply is comparatively small. There are, it is true, any number of banks who would gladly exchange their 4 per cent. bonds which they have deposited with the United States Treasurer for the new 3 per cent. issue, but they fear that they will be unable to obtain them from the Government direct, and dare not withdraw their bonds without replacing them immediately, because that would at once curtail, or, in fact, cancel their circulation notes. The law as it stands to-day provides that when a bank withdraws the bonds it has on deposit as a guarantee for its notes without replacing them immediately, the notes are canceled in proportion to the amount of bonds withdrawn, and the bank cannot make a fresh deposit or issue new notes for a period of at least six months.

Some Buying for a Profit.

"This explains to a great degree the scarcity of bonds in the present market. Now, reverting again to the new issue, the people subscribing for the bonds in small amounts have aside from the sentimental or patriotic another object in view, and that is, realizing quickly a greater or lesser advance on their investment. In other words, they expect to sell the bonds they are obtaining at present at from one to five points above par as soon as it is announced that the entire issue is taken up. And no doubt they are right. With improved business conditions, such as must inevitably come sooner or later, and the demand for bonds keeping up, there is all reason to believe that the bonds for which the people are now paying 100 cents on the dollar will be worth about 102 and thus bring the rate of interest down to the same figure at which it stands now, namely about 2.75.

"So much, then, for the purely financial interest attached to this new issue of bonds. And now the question arises why the Government should lose two or, for that matter, even 1 per cent. on the $200,000,000, or in plain figures, about $2,000,000, when by inviting bids as it did in the preceding instance it could realize a premium equal to that amount. This can be explained by the mere statement, 'It is to give the people a chance'—to enable every American who can afford a little money to buy bonds, and, if he chooses, to keep them. An additional good feature of the present method of disposing of the bonds is the fact that, while such may not be the direct intention, it will nevertheless counteract the Populistic cry against turning over the bonds of the country to the bankers and brokers without giving the people an opportunity to reap whatever benefit there may be derived from the purchase of bonds. On the whole it is a good thing for the country whichever way one looks at it, from a financial or a patriotic point of view."

Uncle Sam Humbugging Himself.

Another view of the subject given by an expert Wall Street financier was:

"Uncle Sam is humbugging himself, just giving away $4,000,000 on a sentiment—the popularity of the loan. Without this popular restriction and with the issue of the loan to bids, the bonds should have commanded anywhere from 102 to 103. It is not easy to estimate their value by comparing them with the Government fours. This is the first launching of an out-and-out 3 per cent. loan. Windom scaled some bonds down to 3½, 3 and less, but there has never been a new, clean 3 per cent. issue. Then there is the 'coin' feature. Well, some of these Western people may be converted by buying the war bonds and finding that the interest is paid in 'the standard of value' and that therefore a coin interest bond is not a bad investment. This popular feature is going to give a great deal of bother to clerks in drudgery of detail. But to make the issue popular the Government had to sell at par, and after all it is an excellent financial measure, although as in all such cases there is going to be some speculation. The postage stamp capitalist will always exist. As to parity of threes and fours as I estimate it, fours of 1907 at 110 earn 2⅝ per cent., and fours of 1925 at 123 earn 2¾ per cent. Now threes, to run ten years at 102⅝, would be on a 2¾ basis, and at 103¼ on a 2⅝ basis."

PURELY A POPULAR LOAN.

Secretary Gage Thinks the Bonds Will Be in Small Issues.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage is confident not only that the loan for war revenue will be successful, but that it will be so as a "popular" loan. It has become so evident that the business of receiving and listing applications will be a large one that the Secretary has appropriated for use a part of the new Post Office Building, not yet occupied, and has put at work a force of 200 clerks, some of them picked for emergency duty, who are listing the applications as rapidly as possible. The bidders and amounts are not to be given out.

Mr. Gage has no doubt that the number of applications for bonds in small amounts will be sufficient to take up the whole loan. Some applicants ask for only one bond, of $20. Many ask for more than $500. Assuming that the average will be for $500, that will require 400,000 entries. As each entry makes three columns in a book, there will be possibly 1,200,000 records to be made. This is clerical work of some magnitude, and it will keep the 200 employes fully occupied if they attempt to keep up with the public.

Attractive as are the propositions made by the New York men who have asked to be permitted to take up all the bonds at once, with the assurance that the Government would be saved much time and expense thereby, the New Yorkers' bids will probably, in the Secretary's estimation, never be called into play.

BIDS OF NEW YORK BANKERS.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Treasury Department to-day received the following proposition from J. Pierpont Morgan and others of New York:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the undersigned that, although the amount offered will be largely over-subscribed, it is essential that the Secretary should be assured of the absolute, unqualified success of the issue by an advance subscription of the entire amount; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of the undersigned, for the purpose of carrying out these ends, a syndicate should be formed who shall agree in advance to subscribe at par for the whole amount of such issue, two hundred millions, ($200,000,000,) or such part thereof, as may not be subscribed for by the general public.

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, agree to accept firm participation in any such syndicate to the extent of the amounts set against our names. By this preamble the subscribers express the opinion that the loan will be subscribed for independently of this action on their part, and besides they have no wish to interfere in any way with the popular character of the loan as desired by Congress and the Administration; their only desire is that without any delay whatever the Government should be assured of the full amount asked for.

The subscribers to the syndicate are as follows:

J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York	$20,000,000
Harvey Fisk & Sons of New York	20,000,000
First National Bank of New York	20,000,000
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	20,000,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston	20,000,000
United States Trust Company of New York	10,000,000
Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia	10,000,000
A. Belmont & Co. of New York	10,000,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York	10,000,000
National Park Bank of New York	10,000,000
National Bank of Commerce of New York	10,000,000
American Exchange National Bank of New York	10,000,000
First National Bank of Cincinnati	10,000,000
Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia	10,000,000
The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities of Philadelphia	10,000,000

On behalf of such syndicate we, therefore, subscribe at par for the whole amount of such issue, say two hundred million, ($200,000,000,) or such part thereof as may not be subscribed by the general public.

CHICAGO'S RESPONSE.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Chicago banks are preparing to subscribe liberally to the new issue of war bonds. A majority of them will take each $1,000,000 or upward. At least two of the banks already have made their subscriptions. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago each have subscribed for $1,000,000. While a number of banks have not yet made their subscriptions, they say they will not be less than $1,000,000.

Opinion is somewhat divided as to the value of the bonds. It ranges from par to $1.06. So far no one has thought of offering less than par for the bonds.

The banks are somewhat handicapped in their bidding by the restriction in the act providing that all subscriptions for $500 or less must have first chance, and various estimates are placed on what the popular requirement is likely to be. Some financiers are inclined strongly to think that the number of private individuals anxious to put their money into this form of subscription will be much more limited than appears now to be supposed.

NO BONDS SOLD ABROAD.

LONDON, June 15.—The St. James's Gazette, this afternoon, in its financial article, says:

"The city was surprised at the announcement that Messrs. Seligman were to receive applications for subscriptions to the United States war loan, and it also caused surprise to learn that an appeal is being made at this moment in Paris, Berlin and other Continental centres, in identical terms to the appeal made in London.

"It was severely questioned in certain quarters whether it was necessary to issue the loan on the Continent, particularly in France, where it was thought the popular pro-Spanish feeling was so strong as to make the issue ill-advised. It is opined by competent financiers that had the issue been properly placed before the British investor there would have been no necessity to seek assistance on the Continent. This action upon the part of the United States is not liked in the city, though sentiment would not have been allowed to enter into the financial aspects had not the United States Government publicly announced that the loan was a popular issue appealing to the sympathies of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"There is no doubt whatever that the issue will be oversubscribed in the United States itself; but a certain portion is reserved for European applications; although the exact amount is not known to Messrs. Seligman."

The Westminster Gazette says: "The loan is no great catch. The unsatisfactory feature is its possible redemption in silver. We think it can be advantageously left to America, where a large over-subscription is assured."

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The attention of Secretary Gage was called to-day to the foregoing cablegram. He made an emphatic denial that any steps of that character had been taken or were under consideration. He said:

"The clear provision of the law is that the loan must be offered under such regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan. No proposition will be received from persons not citizens of the United States until the fullest opportunity to the people of the United States has been extended. There are no agencies that have been established by this Government either in Great Britain or on the Continent of Europe, and it is not contemplated to establish any."

Few Subscribers in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—Subscription blanks for the new war loan were received by some of the Pittsburg banks today, but there was no general rush by the public to buy bonds. At the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company it was stated that three subscriptions were received. Two came from individuals, and were for small denomination bonds. Each subscription was for less than $500. Other bankers said they had received some inquiries about the bonds, but until the blanks giving full information were received they did not expect many buyers. It is thought the total subscriptions here will not exceed $1,000,000. The Pittsburg savings banks pay 4 per cent. interest.

Rush for Bonds in Boston.

BOSTON, June 15.—There was a great rush of subscribers for the United States war bonds at the Sub-Treasury this morning. To accommodate subscribers, the chief clerk's window was opened one half hour before the regular time, 10 A. M. The rush was so great that in twenty minutes the entire amount of blanks which were sent here were exhausted. More have been telegraphed for and will be sent as soon as possible.

Subscriptions in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Applications for allotments of the Government war loan poured in so rapidly to the Sub-Treasury to-day that it became necessary to close the doors for the day at 2 o'clock. The rush was so great that the business of the office was interfered with considerably. Before closing hour over $100,000 had been subscribed, all in small amounts, and hundreds had called for application blanks for later use.

NEW TAX LAW QUESTIONS

Internal Revenue Collectors Unable to Satisfy the Public Desire for Information.

EAGER INQUIRIES FOR STAMPS

No Plans Yet Perfected by the Treasury Department to Carry the War Revenue Law Into Effect—Gas Companies and the New Law —Two Kinds of Taxes on Tobacco.

Many questions relating to the new war revenue tax law were propounded to the United States Collectors of internal revenue in this city yesterday. Some of these questions were readily answered to the satisfaction of the inquirers, but others which called for official interpretations of the meaning of certain sections of the law, were held over for investigation by the internal revenue officers themselves.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District talked with several callers at his office, 114 Nassau Street, during the day, but he was obliged to send a large proportion of them away without the information they sought, because of his scant instructions from Washington. Not having received an attested copy of the new law, he said that he would not venture to interpret any part of it. Persons who applied for the new stamps which must be affixed to a wide variety of articles on and after July 1 were told that several days would probably elapse before the Government's plans for distributing them would be perfected.

One of the perplexing questions raised was whether Section 27 of the new law imposes a tax on gas companies, steam-heating and power companies, and water companies. The first paragraph of this section reads as follows: "That every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of 1 per centum on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations, and companies in their respective business in excess of said sum of $250,000."

The suggestion that the words "or other products" made this tax applicable to companies that supply gas, steam, and water through pipes to consumers, was taken to Chief Deputy Internal Revenue Collector David S. Wendell of the Second District for an opinion. Chief Deputy Wendell is the expert of that office. He said that he was not prepared to discuss the matter officially, for he had not had an opportunity to study the new law. Personally, he did not believe that Section 27 was intended to apply to gas companies or any other companies except such as are "carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar." The evident intent of the framers of the act, in Mr. Wendell's opinion, was to tax the great corporations that handle oil and sugar.

What Mr. Wendell Said.

"If the law had intended to include gas companies, steam companies, &c.," said Mr. Wendell, "I think the language would have been more explicit. However, the matter involves a construction of the law, and doubtless able legal minds will take hold of it. It is possible that the clause may be so interpreted as to include all companies that supply 'products' to consumers through 'pipe lines.' Here comes up the question, 'What is a pipe line?' It may be held that a company owning or controlling a set of pipes does not come within the definition of a company 'owning or controlling any pipe line.'"

At the general offices of the Consolidated Gas Company in Irving Place, the suggestion that gas companies came within the scope of the War Revenue tax law excited apparent astonishment.

"Such a thing has certainly not been expected, and the subject has received no attention whatever from our officers," said Assistant Secretary Lewis B. Gawtry, the son of the President of the company. "If the matter is seriously brought up, it will, of course, be carefully looked into by counsel. Should it be found that the new law actually imposes a tax on gas companies, there is but one thing to do. The tax must be paid. In such an event, the companies would have to bear the burden, for the law regulates the maximum price of gas to consumers."

Some urgency was manifested yesterday by manufacturers of medicinal proprietary articles in their requests for supplies of the new stamps. Stocks of goods which must be stamped before sale, under the provisions of the new law, are ready for shipment to the interior markets, and some of the manufacturers are desirous of affixing the stamps before the goods go out, partly for the purpose of preventing any future misunderstanding between themselves and their customers, and partly to save their customers the annoyance of affixing the stamps on July 1. According to Schedule B of the war revenue law the tax stamps may be affixed by retail dealers at the time single packets or bottles are sold. Some manufacturers, however, deem it good business policy to stamp each bottle or packet before sending it to the retailer. The internal revenue officers expect that some of the manufacturers of proprietary articles subject to this tax will avail themselves of the privilege of having stamps printed from their own private dies. This privilege is accorded in Section 9 of the new law, with the proviso that "the proprietor furnishing such dies or designs shall be required to purchase stamps printed therefrom in quantities of not less than $2,000 face value at any one time," and, furthermore, "in all cases where such stamp is used, instead of cancellation by initials and date, the said stamp shall be so affixed on the box, bottle, or package that in opening the same or using the contents thereof the said stamp shall be effectually destroyed."

Two Kinds of a Tobacco Tax.

There are two distinct and separate taxes imposed by this new law on the tobacco and cigar trade. The stamp tax, which went into effect last Tuesday, is found in Section 3 of the war revenue law, and embraces tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff. A tax of 12 cents a pound is here imposed on all tobacco and snuff, "however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale"; a tax of $3.60 per 1,000 is imposed on cigars and cigarettes weighing over three pounds to the thousand, a tax of $1 per 1,000 on cigars weighing under three pounds to the thousand, and a tax of $1.50 on cigarettes weighing under three pounds to the thousand.

Section 4 of the same law, which does not take effect until July 1, revives the special licenses which manufacturers and dealers in tobacco and cigars were obliged to pay for during and for some years following the civil war. These special taxes range from $6 to $24 and are imposed annually, the amount of each individual tax to be computed on the basis of the annual sales for the preceding fiscal year. Any person convicted of defrauding the Government out of these special taxes is liable to a fine of $500 or imprisonment for six months, or both.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore and his assistants of the First District in Brooklyn had their hands full yesterday trying to attend to the rush of brewers and tobacconists who called to buy the new war revenue stamps. The clerical force was insufficient to meet the demands upon it and the Collector was obliged to ask some of the applicants to call another day. Mr. Moore said that he had not heard any complaints with regard to the increased taxes. Some of the Brooklyn saloon keepers yesterday increased the price of a pint of beer to 15 cents.

THE NEW DUTY ON TEA.

It Will Probably Cause an Advance of 10 Cents a Pound to Consumers.

By a special order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in compliance with the language of the war revenue law, the duty of 10 cents a pound on imported teas took effect last Tuesday. As nearly all of the imported teas come into this country by way of the Pacific Coast ports, the customs officers here will have comparatively little to do with the collection of the new duties. Deputy Collector Joseph J. Couch said yesterday afternoon that all importations of tea would be carefully inspected at this port, whether they came in ships or across the continent. There have been no tea importations here since the new law took effect.

Under the tea inspection law of 1897, all imported teas must come up to a fixed standard, which is regulated from time to time under Government direction. The chief tea Inspector is on constant duty at the Appraisers' stores in this city. He is of the opinion that one effect of the duty of 10 cents a pound on tea will be to increase the consumption of the medium grade of teas. Inasmuch as the retail price of tea will be directly affected by this duty, poor people, it is thought, will content themselves with a poorer grade of tea than they have been using heretofore. This change will not help the sale of deleterious teas, for under the present system of inspection it is claimed that no impure teas whatever are able to find their way into the American market.

Members of the tea trade in this city who were questioned yesterday regarding the probable effects of the tea duty, said that wholesale prices would be at once advanced from 4 to 7 cents a pound, and the retail prices on all grades would probably be increased the full amount of the duty. Consumers who have been paying 50 cents a pound for their tea will now pay 60 cents.

THE LEVYING OF WAR TAXES.

Mr. Dingley Introduces a Bill to Direct the Details.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee today introduced a bill supplemental to acts relating to the internal revenue law. It directs every person or concern liable to any internal revenue tax, or having articles taxable, but unpaid, and every executor or other fiduciary, to file with the Collector of the district such inventories or returns. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue may also require statements under oath where exemption is claimed on the ground of any limitation.

It amends the war revenue act so as to exempt from taxation all casualty, fidelity, and guarantee insurance companies carrying on such business solely for their own protection and not for profit, and having no capital stock. All internal revenue taxes imposed by the war revenue act when not paid by stamp, or as legally required, shall be assessed and collected as other internal revenue taxes, and all existing provisions of law relating to assessment and collection of internal revenue taxes including assessable penalties for failure to make return are extended to taxes under the war measure.

It provides a maximum fine of $50 or imprisonment, maximum six months, or both, for neglect to affix or the re-using of stamps to denote payment where there is no specified penalty. The gross annual receipts taxable under any internal revenue law are held to be for each special tax year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. The tax on original domestic United States money orders is to be payable by stamp.

COLLECTION OF THE WAR TAXES.

About Four Hundred Deputy Collectors Will Be Required.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The General Deficiency Appropriation bill, now on its way through the House, makes provision of $500,000 for expenses to be incurred in enforcing the new tax law. In starting the machinery for the collection of the new taxes, the existing force at the disposal of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be relied on to a great extent. The $100,000 authorized by the law to be used in collecting the taxes will afford opportunity to somewhat expand the force, but not to the extent that it is believed will be necessary.

With $500,000 additional, the force of Deputy Collectors and clerks of different grades will be increased, and when they have been employed it will be ascertained whether the number will be sufficient. The scheme in contemplation will provide about 400 Deputy Collectors for all the districts, and the share of New York will be about 40, and not 600, as has been reported.

The energies of the Internal Revenue Bureau are being exerted just now in getting out the literary matter provided to instruct the employes of the service and to get the taxing machinery in motion. The printing presses are at work making stamps and issuing circulars and as soon as they can be provided to the districts they will be forwarded.

The time permitted between the signing of the act and its taking effect was very short, and some delay was unavoidable. The Internal Revenue Bureau hopes to be able to satisfy all inquiries and demands with reasonable promptness.

BEER CONSUMPTION LESS.

A Decrease of Over One Million Barrels in 1897, Says President Bergner.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 15.—The thirty-eighth annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association opened today in this city, President Bergner presiding. There are about 400 delegates present.

Mr. C. W. Bergner, a member of the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company of Philadelphia, stated in his annual address that the consumption of beer during the year 1897 was 34,423,094 barrels, a decrease compared with the previous year of 1,403,000 barrels. He called attention to the fact that there is danger to the brewing interests of the country under the war tax law, which went into effect yesterday, for the reason that the high tax offers an inducement to the manufacturer of cheap and inferior beer to market his product at a price below that at which the brewer of the high-grade article can afford to sell beer.

The sentiment of the delegates was in favor of cheerfully accepting the war tax as a duty the brewers owe to the Government.

W. R. Foster's Bail Paid in Cash.

Samuel W. Milbank, the lawyer, who went on W. R. Foster's bail bond in the sum of $20,000, to-day handed Assistant District Attorney Connell that amount in cash. This payment was to satisfy a judgment secured yesterday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, and absolutely free from lime, alum and ammonia.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Japanese Rugs.

Before spending a cent on floor coverings we invite you to see these:

26-inch	30-inch	36-inch	
1.10	1.48	2.24	
4x7 ft.	6x9 ft.	7.6x10.6	9x12 ft.
3.34	5.25	7.25	8.98

The colors are a study. The patterns are a study, and each stock bears the marks of novelty all over it.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

China & Japanese Mattings.

Prices that have eloquent speech for economical house owners.

China Mattings—
Extra heavy at $5.48, $6.48, $7.20, $8.48, $10.75, and $11.94.

Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings, fancy, jointless—
At $6.75, $8.75, $9.98, $12.48, and $14.48.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

SUMMER SUITS

Here are low prices, medium prices and high prices—but nothing extravagant, nothing false.

Suits $10 to $36—the $10 kind are of linen-crash; then come nuns' cloth, unlined serge, wool-crash, flannels and the light-colored, light-weight, fancy mixtures.

You're not obliged to ride a wheel or play golf in order to wear the comfortable bicycle-golf breeches; $5 to $9.

Absurd to pull off thin socks and put on heavy, wool golf stockings. Lisle thread and cotton golf stockings, $1.50; spun silk, $2.75; pure silk, $4.

How about Deimel's Linen-mesh underwear?

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Curtains.

You can get a glimpse of the stock through these spectacles.

Ruffle Muslin Curtains, $1.19, $1.25, and $1.75 pr.

Ruffle Muslin Curtains, with Tambour work on border, value $2.25, special $1.79 pr.; $2.75 kinds now 2.10 pr.

Plain bordered Curtains, with lace insertion, at $2.49, $2.75, and $2.94 pr.

Irish Point Curtains at $3.25, $4.48, and $5.98 pr.

Snowflake Curtains, 44 inch, $1.55 pr.

Superior quality Snowflake at $2.69 pr.

And if you want advice on other home furnishings, come here for it!

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Roof Garden.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 18.
SECOND SEASON.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
BY THE
Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
HENRY P. SCHMITT, CONDUCTOR.
ADMISSION 50c.

THE COOL Casino — Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. — THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL!
FRANCIS WILSON, MATINEE SATURDAY! with PAULINE HALL, "The Greater" LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY. ERMINIE!
Roof Open Sat. Eve.—"Rice's Summer Nights."

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Robert Downing—last week—INGOMAR
Brilliant success of PAPINTA
ROSSOW MIDGETS. PATRICE.
Fleurette and the 4 Fleurs De Lys.
Hughey Dougherty. Biograph War Views.

LYCEUM 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30.
Kelcey-Shannon Company — DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:15. In Clyde Fitch's new play, THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

AMERICAN Theatre & Roof G'd'n. 25c., 50c., 75c. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2 P. M. MADELEINE.
JUNE 20—Gilbert & Sullivan's THE GONDOLIERS

5th Av. Theatre. Eve. 8:30. MAT. SAT. AT 2
MRS. FISKE. as CYPRIENNE, with fine cast.
In Sardou's delightful comedy DIVORCONS

WORLD IN WAX. New To-Day: Barbette of Olympia in Action at Manilla. Orchestral Concerts. EDEN Musee WORLD IN WAX. New To-day: Heroes of Army and Navy. CINEMATOGRAPH. War Pictures.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Mlle. Troja, Jennie Yeamans, Emma Carus

LENOX LYCEUM TO-NIGHT — Madison Av. & 59th St. Rudolf Aronson...Mgr. Popular Promenade Concert by the BANDA ROSSA
50 Musicians.....Admission, 25c.

ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK THE STOCK CO.
DIPLOMACY. Good orchestra seat 50c.
June 20—A new play, "The Ragged Regiment."

Intercollegiate Championship Baseball Game, Yale vs. Princeton, Polo Grounds, Saturday, June 18th, at 3:30. Reserved seats for sale all hotel theatre ticket offices.

COLUMBUS Last Week. — Columbus Theatre Stock Co. — JIM THE PENMAN.

MANHATTAN Broadway & 33d St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
LAST WEEK WAY DOWN EAST.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE — Evgs. 25-50-75c. "The Mascot." — Matinées, 25c. & 50c.
Next Week—Gilbert & Sullivan's "MIKADO."

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. Philadelphia vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

MOTHER OF 24 CHILDREN.

Twelve Survive Mrs. Clark White of Preston Hollow, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 15.—Mrs. Clark White of the hamlet of Preston Hollow, who died last week at the age of eighty-four years, was the mother of twenty-four children, twelve of whom are still living.

ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU.

Final Transaction of the Company Is to Transfer the Tremont Theatre.

The final disposition of the Tremont Theatre of Boston, one of the largest assets of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Company, was consummated yesterday by the payment of $25,000 by John B. Schoeffel as the President and manager of the Tremont Theatre Amusement Company, the purchasers of the property, to Ernest Goerlitz representing the stockholders of the defunct firm.

The payment of this money and the formal transfer of the property wipes out of existence the last remnant of that once famous operatic concern, and it is understood that the amount received, with the other small assets, which have been disposed of, will enable the stockholders to more than settle all of the company's outstanding obligations.

American Institute Meets.

The American Institute of New York held its last monthly meeting and exhibit of the season at its headquarters, 111 West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday. The Farmers' Club of the institute met at 2 P. M., I. H. Hale and Henry A. Siebrecht discussing "Strawberries and Roses." The horticultural section met at 7:30 P. M., and Dr. N. L. Britton gave a popular lecture on "The Development of the Strawberry." The exhibit of the institute, in charge of J. W. Withers, was attractive. A new strawberry, grown in England, the Royal Sovereign, was among the fruits on view, which included a display of grapes from William Rockefeller's place at Tarrytown. Cornelius N. Bliss exhibited sweet peas and vegetables grown at Oceanic, N. J.; Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg 200 varieties of peonies from her place at Westbury Station, Long Island; Cornelius Vanderbilt begonias and chrysanthemums from Newport, R. I., and H. McK. Twombly yellow lilies and tomatoes from his place at Madison, N. J.

The Flag at Gordon, Penn.

The large American flag which was suspended from a wire between two mountain tops at Gordon, Penn., has fallen, because of a storm, which broke the wire on Saturday night. The flag will be put in its old place temporarily, but the next big storm will bring it down, unless it be secured by something better than an ordinary wire. A. J. Wagner has been ch